Food cost solution
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PHOENIX

Volume 15, Number 9 | San Francisco State University | Thursday, the Thirty-first day of October, MCMLXXIV | Twelve pages

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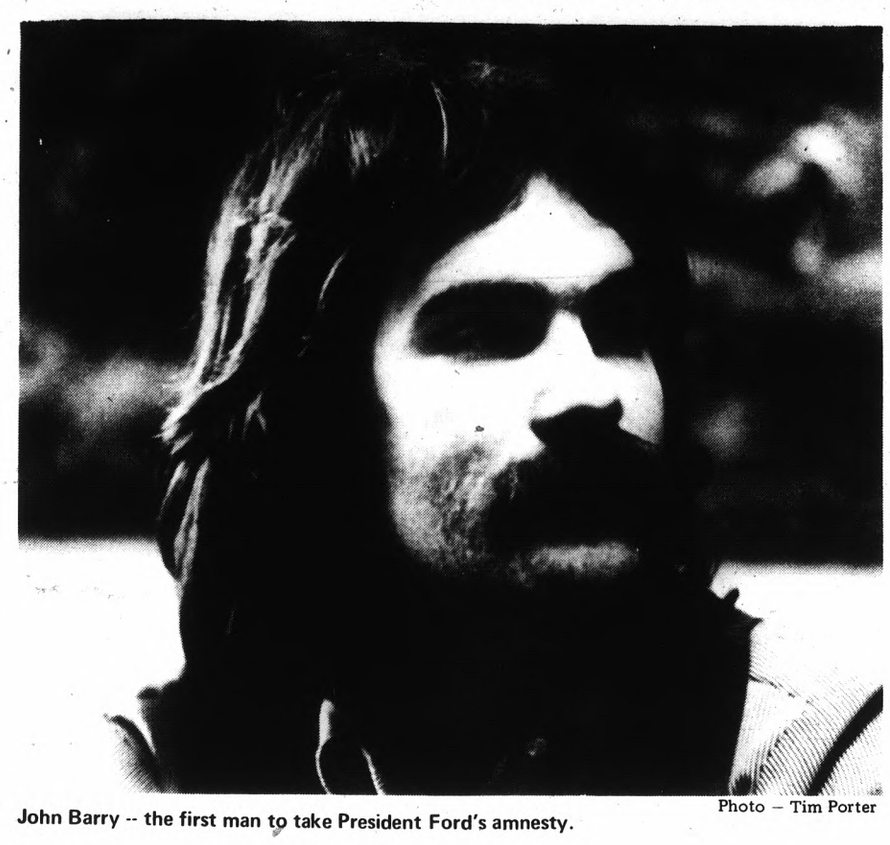

John Barry -- the first man to take President Ford's amnesty.

Photo – Tim Porter

Amnesty's first taker joins vets' festivities

by Mac Miller

Veterans at SF State listened to live music in the Gallery Lounge last Monday, while they participated in Veterans Day activities. Playing guitar in the band was John Barry, this nation's first known draft resister to turn himself in under President Ford's clemency offer.

The irony is superficial. Barry wants to work with the vets by using his music as part of a political conscience-raising tool.

"I would like to get tighter with the more militant veterans and get some political things moving," said the dark-haired Nicaraguan descendant.

"The only people that I think can really judge it (the Vietnam conflict) are the vets. All the vets I've talked to respect where I'm at and I respect where they're at."

Barry, 22, made up his mind at the age of 14 that the war was illegal. In May of 1970, when he turned 18, he didn't register with the local draft board.

The draft board never found out on its own.

On August 19, before a national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago, President Ford announced his ". . . intention to give these young people a chance to earn their return to the mainstream of American society so that they can, if they choose, contribute even though belatedly to the building and betterment of our country and the world."

Barry was interested in amnesty. He wanted to "get political" with his music, but didn't think he ever could with a possible draft evasion arrest and conviction hanging over

Continued on back page, Column 3

Angela Davis not hired; lack of job cited

by David Jack

Angela Davis was not hired for a part-time position at SF State because the spring semester positions said to be open in Behavioral and Social Sciences (BSS) by John Sloane, associate dean, do not exist.

De Vere E. Pentony, dean of BSS, said in written response to submitted questions: "Subsequent to my brief conversation with Ms. Davis, I discovered that the Department of Social Science, from whence the initiating inquiry had come, had no faculty time to employ Ms. Davis, and indeed that the chairman and the Hiring, Retention and Tenure Committee had no conversation with Ms. Davis whatsoever.

'Inquiry'

"Only one member of the department had made a facilitative inquiry to determine if there was interest in exploring the possibility of Ms. Davis' availability to teach," said Pentony.

Pentony doubted he would hire Davis even if the positions were available.

"We have traditionally made very careful assessment of applicants for employment and with the present plethora of Ph.D.'s (Davis does not have hers) without positions, we find the competition for our small number of positions unusually severe," said Pentony.

Pentony said the question of the ability of universities to hire controversial figures of any faction is a difficult one.

Pentony said, "I doubt our society is yet mature enough to recognize that a great university is a place of boiling controversy where people with opinions, analyses, and points of view from all corners are welcome and, in-

Continued on back page, Column 6

But what's the hole for?

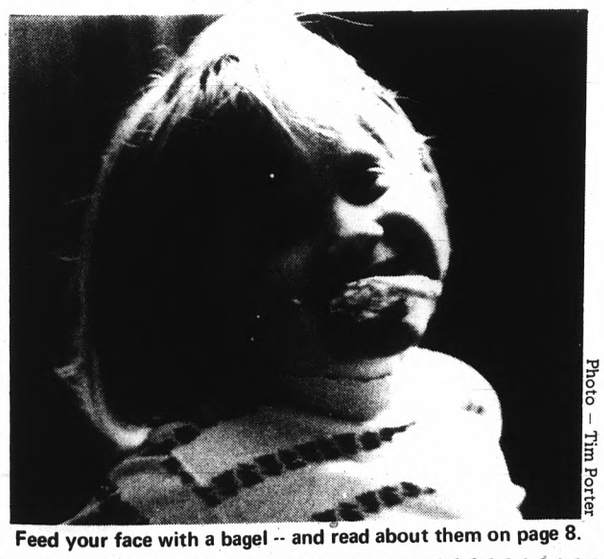

Photo – Tim Porter

Feed your face with a bagel -- and read about them on page 8.

Band liked; speakers tolerated

by Sharon Cohen and Marshall Kido

A band called the Sneakers kicked off the festivities for the Democratic Candidates Day drawing a crowd of about 300.

After a half hour of music played in front of the old Science building last Friday, Tim Dayonot, associated students president, introduced State Senator George Moscone, who is running for re-election.

Moscone said, "We must make sure that we will never have another administration like the one we had for the past eight years."

Moscone didn't speak on his specific views but drifted more toward advocating the support

Continued on back page, Column 6

Bookstore faces loss

Teachers ordering off campus

by Caroline Scarborough

While the Franciscan Bookstore on campus is struggling each month to make up for a deficit budget, campus teachers are turning to off-campus bookstores for better service.

The teachers who are using off-campus bookstores say they get better service from the Second Front Bookstore at 4079 19th Ave. and the Dalton Bookstore at Stonestown.

Mike Witter, manager of the Second Front Bookstore, estimated that he services about 60 campus teachers. A salesperson from the Dalton Bookstore said they service about 15 campus teachers.

The Franciscan Bookstore is part of the Franciscan Shops, a non-profit corporation that also owns the food shacks on campus.

The bookstore's deficit is due to a decision made by the Franciscan Shops Board of Directors several years ago to improve the food service on campus by serving better food at lower prices and paying food employees higher wages.

Sandra Wade, political science instructor, said she uses Second Front not only for faster service but because the manager, Mike Witter, can get more used books than the campus Bookstore.

"I've ordered books from the campus bookstore before and it takes about eight weeks for them to get the books in, but Mike Witter can truck them down in five to ten days," Wade said.

Wade added Witter tells her beforehand if he can get the books and he usually always manages to get the number of books he promises.

Elena Vasilev, a comparative literature teacher, said she turned to the Second Front Bookstore out of sheer desperation.

"Last spring, I specifically told the Bookstore I wanted a certain Dostoyevsky book and that any translation would be okay just so it wasn't translated by Garnett.

"What happened? Four out of five of the books they got me were Garnett translations."

Ivan Sanderson, manager of the Franciscan Bookstore, said some of the reasons teachers have had problems with book orders are that too many of them have turned in late or incomplete orders.

But Sanderson readily admitted that the Bookstore also makes mistakes in placing orders to publishers because they rely heavily on teachers' past records and ordering habits.

"For example, there are certain departments and teachers on campus that constantly overorder," he said. "We know this from their past habits, so when they order 100 books for a class, we usually only order 85 books for them. They say, 'Okay, I asked for 100 books and they only ordered 85, so next time I'll just ask for 120.' "

Sanderson also said he would like to be able to stock more used books but his ability to do so "hinges on the faculty."

"We have to know from the faculty what books they plan to use for next semester before a used book jobber comes on campus at the end of the present semester and buys books from the students."

He said private bookstores can more easily get used books because they are usually affiliated with national outside firms who are mainly concerned with supplying their own companies.

Mike Witter said his bookstore is privately owned and is not a front for anyone.

"Sure I deal in a lot of used books, but believe me, I hustle for those books," said Witter. "The first thing I do when I get a teacher's order is get on the telephone and start calling about six used bookstores that are strung out all over the country."

Witter worked at the campus Bookstore while he was a student here and was aware that teachers had been either accidentally or intentionally hassled by the Bookstore and that both students and teachers wanted more used books.

Before Witter opened his bookstore, the only competition the

Continued on back page, Column 5

Dayonot resigns presidency

by Martin McKenna

Tim Dayonot will serve his last day as president of the Associated Students tomorrow.

AS Vice President Stephanie Harriman will take over the $209 a month job of president on Monday unless a constitutional snag requires that a new election be held.

In a letter addressed to the "Campus Community" on Monday, Dayonot said he is accepting a full time position as special assistant to State Senator George Moscone.

Although he is "deeply saddened" by his departure from student government, Dayonot looks forward to "broadening my life experiences and personal growth," as Moscone's assistant.

'Housekeeping'

The bulk of the AS workload has been completed, said Dayonot, and his successor, "rather than having to implement, will function more in a 'housekeeping' capacity."

In his resignation letter Dayonot said he will continue to be involved in two campus issues: Gatorville and the management structure of the new student union. He said in his new position he has been guaranteed flexibility to enable him to work on campus and in the community.

Dayonot, 22, will be the

Continued on page 3, Column 3

Photos – Wayne Jacobsen

Freakin' at the Hookers' Ball—every sort of bizarre costume was there.

Inside

Pygmies. . .Genocide in the forest. Page 2.

Crime. . .SF loosens up (on things like grass). Page 3.

KQED. . .The news is in the street. Page 3.

Rodeo. . .The West comes all the way west. Page 8.

Pukas. . .Wear your money around your neck. Page 9.

Fencing. . .Electronic-scoring for duels. Page 10.

Football. . .Gators do it again. Page 10.

The hookers' first Ball

by Fred Hollister

Everybody needs a hooker
once in a while
To blow away your clouds of
gray
And make the whole world
smile

Dr. Hook and His Medicine Show are on stage singing Shel Silverstein's "Everybody Needs a Hooker." They certainly came to the right place—there are plenty of hookers here.

The First Annual Hookers' Masquerade Ball was last Sunday night: a masquerade of masks, but no charade; a costume party with people dressed as they really are; the sort of place your mother warned you about.

By 8:30 the Longshoremen's Hall was filling up—hookers and pimps, tricks and tourists, media and Ball officials, drag queens and transvestites—the bizarre forms of San Francisco life out in force.

Margo St. James' Coyote (Call Off Your Old Tired Ethics) sponsored the ball to raise money for a legal defense fund, self-help clinics and *Coyote Calls* ("the one and only Loose Women's Publication"). It was the social event

Continued on back page, Column 1

'Father of the Pygmies' condemns 'civilized' life

by Sandra Hansen

"If some menacing Belgian Nostradamus had arisen before me and declaimed, 'You are going to be riddled with tropical diseases, stabbed, speared, blasted and perforated with poisoned arrows,' I might have thought about it for an hour or two. Then I would have signed up anyway."

Jean Pierre Hallet, sociologist

Hallet stood in the doorway of the expensive, plastic San Francisco restaurant, his six-foot five-inch frame towering over the well-dressed businessmen and heavily-rouged old ladies.

His broad shoulders strained dangerously against the seams of his well-worn tweed suit, and his good hand plucked nervously at his frayed necktie.

He has been called at various times "The Abe Lincoln of Africa," "The Modern-Day Dr. Livingston," and "The Father of the Pygmies."

The Efe Pygmies of the Belgian Congo, with whom he lived for more than a decade, have another nickname for him. They call him "Big Daddy."

Scattered sugar

Big Daddy now sat hunched at a table, plucking at a packet of sugar with such force that it tore open and scattered sugar all over.

His new film, *Pygmies,* (now showing at the Metro II) shows a young, vigorous Hallet in a colorful African shirt, his arm thrown about the shoulders of his friends, his bearded face suffused in laughter, his big hand gently cradling a Pygmy baby.

It was his great love for these people that cost Hallet his right hand, dynamiting fish in Lake Tanganyika in order to save a famine-stricken tribe.

It was this love that prompted Hallet to return, somewhat uncomfortably, to the "civilized" world, to raise money for what he calls a dying tribe.

'More advanced'

"What we have with Pygmies versus us," he said in his heavy French accent, "is people we call primitive who are much more advanced technologically, industrially, commercially, financially and politically -- but what is that? It doesn't buy happiness."

He looked about at the fashionable restaurant crowd. "Civilized people are often confused, insecure, unstable, and above all, ignorant of who to believe, what to do, where to go, what to dream about and what life is all about!

"And this is not to be civilized, it is a very primitive state -- because primitive people know where they stand," he said.

Irony

Hallet glanced ironically at the plates of steaming food and the obsequious waiters. "People here," he said, shaking his head, "they are all excited to save the tiger they never saw. They don't know the Pygmy. They don't know that they are people who have a great capacity for living, caring, sharing and loving -- maybe greater than anyone else on earth. And they're being destroyed."

The 47-year-old Hallet lived among the Pygmies for more than 12 years.

"I was level with them as a human being," he said. "There was a two-feet difference in our heights -- but I was a Pygmy among Pygmies."

Returns

Up to now, he has still managed to revisit the Pygmies every year for at least a month.

"It was a combination of concern for them and for me; a cure of true beauty and sanity," he said.

Hallet went to the Pygmies originally as an agronomist and sociologist sent by the Belgian government. He soon realized that in order to help the natives and get their cooperation he first had to be "accepted."

"They shot me with poison darts," he recalled, exhibiting a fierce scar on his leg. "They thought I was some kind of Abominable Snowman, and let me have it. I was in agony, yet I was determined not to show it. They finally asked me, 'Why do you show no pain?' I replied, 'I am a human being just like you, and I have courage.' They ended up saving my life."

Adapting

The Belgian government soon lost interest in spending money on the Pygmies. Hallet stayed on alone, using his own funds to help the Pygmies adapt to a changing Africa.

"Never have I encountered people with such an emotional balance and such a deep and profound happiness and joy of living," he said. "They thank God every day for the privilege of being alive."

Hallet believes the present downfall of the Pygmies began with the African revolts of the last decade. "Everywhere, there was shooting, revolution and politics," he said bitterly. "The Pygmies were a pacifistic people. When the trouble began, they ran away into the forests. They were shot down, their fields destroyed and their lands were taken over. Soon, there were no more fields, no more food and the children began crying and starving."

'Wiped out'

Hallet said, "These beautiful people are now being wiped out, despite my efforts , by a materialistic government more concerned with technical progress. People talk about Watergate—Wow! Watergate is nothing compared to African leaders who are ready to kill for what they believe. They care nothing for a little group like the Pygmies that does nothing for economy and prestige.

"To kill the forest is to kill the Pygmy," he said grimly.

"Big Daddy" Jean Pierre Hallet, sociologist Photo — John Rice

"They don't have to shoot at them directly."

In an effort to help the Pygmies (who have dwindled at an astonishing rate: there were 50,000 Pygmies before 1900; there are now just over 3,000), Hallet has produced *Pygmies.* A large percentage of the film's profits will be used to help save them.

Protection

"I will buy tools, seeds and medicine for them," said Hallet. "Most importantly, I will see about getting them some sort of protection. I believe that these beautiful people have the right to survive in the small area left to them."

'Even the American Indians are allowed a reservation," he added.

Hallet fiddled with the collar of his shirt. He looked uncomfortably once more about the restaurant.

"The Pygmy is just the opposite of this artificial, plastic way of life," he said. "They are the most simple, uncomplicated, real human beings. When we have lost the ability to love, to care, to share, to be beautiful, we can turn back to them and learn it all over."

He slowly turned a green matchbook over in his hand, saying slowly, "I think it's about time we look at them a little bit and stop calling them primitive."

Library corrects fire hazard

by Jim Richter

SF State's Library has taken steps to correct a potential fire safety hazard in its new book security system.

Three turnstiles used by persons entering the building were moved back about ten feet, so that a much wider gap exists between them and the six-foot wooden security gates.

Franklin Sheehan, director of campus planning, said this was done by order of the state fire marshal, whose deputy discovered the problem during an inspection earlier this month.

He said the original plan for the magnetic system was approved a few months before construction began.

"But when he (the fire marshal) saw the system as it was (built), he said 'uh-uh,' " continued Sheehan.

Before this improvement was made the turnstiles stood right next to the hardwood gates, with a rope-and-pole arrangement leading perpendicularly to the center book inspection desk.

Orrin Deland, director of campus safety, said upon review of the situation the fire marshall wanted at least an eight-foot clearance between turnstiles and gates.

"In addition to this, he wanted the magnetic "breakaway" rope standards fastened down, so people could go through the ropes without tripping over loose poles," said Sheehan.

The Library was once a three-story building one half its present length. Sheehan said each time a major modification is made the entire structure must be inspected again.

Asked if the fire marshal had found anything else wanting in the Library, Sheehan alluded to a few minor corrections, such as replacement of wooden window latches with metal ones, and certain additions to the oldest part of the building.

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U.S. may tighten student loan policy

by Lester Chang

A bill pending Senate approval will keep students who can't repay federally insured student loans (FISL) from filing personal bankruptcy.

The bill was introduced by Senator Charles Percy (R-Ill.).

The U.S. Office of Education, in an attempt to keep default problems from spreading, has proposed a new method of record keeping, requiring schools to notify lenders and the government when a student graduates or drops out.

It also proposes to suspend or terminate lending and educational institutions that fail to obey the new restrictions.

Lance Seltzer, associate director of financial aid at SF State, said he was aware of the new OE proposals but that his office is in good standing with OE.

"They are out to get the student, not us," said Seltzer.

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program (GSLP) of the San Francisco Office of Education, attempting to follow OE provisions, has upped its staff to 73 employes — 58 of whom are collectors — in an attempt to clean up default loans under the FISL program.

The American Bankruptcy Council in San Francisco opposes the bill. "If this bill is passed," said John J. Slavicek, president of ABC, "a student won't be able to file bankruptcy from the date his debt comes into play until five years later. There will be a moratorium for five years, and if we know the government, it can easily be extended five years, another five years, and may run indefinitely. It would mean a student would be in debt forever."

ABC offers advice to citizens about laws which are set up to protect them should a case of bankruptcy arise.

"Federal loans on all levels are made to all businesses," said Slavicek's office at 2525 Van Ness Ave. is visited daily by students who have no way to repay loans.

"I protest because I see students come into my office deeply in debt who owe astronomical amounts," said Slavicek. "Many are recent graduates who owe from $10,000 to $20,000 but can only find meager jobs.

"I have chemists who pump gas," he said, "Oceanographers who live off their wives with stenographer jobs, and engineers out of Lockheed who are working as bellhops. They are continually harassed by student loan departments in the City." said Slavicek.

However, Charles Hampton, director of GSLP, and Judith Dickerson, collection supervisor, say students who borrow from FISL are "legally in debt" to repay.

Slavicek said students who can't repay loans run the risk of multiple legal entanglements, causing them to be "constantly on the run, hiding and living anonymously for the rest of their lives."

The American Bankruptcy Council started in March of 1973. Since then, it has eliminated a concrete value of $10 million in debts. The organization, comprised of two offices in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles, offers legal services in clinic-like fashion to citizens who can't afford the services of a lawyer.

"I believe the schools should be free," said Slavicek. "I was a student once and I know their problem."

Strikers accuse KQED - - - 'Scabs'

by Mac Miller

KQED employes struck a musical note last Thursday at the station's headquarters and sang, "I can't see the picture 'cause there's scabs on the screen."

About 175 sign-carrying demonstrators gathered at 1011 Bryant St. to convince the Board of Directors to force KQED president William E. Osterhaus into "genuine negotiations" with the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (NABET).

The "scabs" referred to in the song are being furnished by the Western Broadcasting Company (WBC).

Dick Meister, labor reporter for KQED's 'Newsroom' and chairman of the KQED Strike Committee, will speak at noon Monday, November 4, in HLL 201, under sponsorship of the campus chapter of Sigma Delta Chi.

NABET union members began their strike Sept. 2 when their existing contracts expired.

'Weaken strikers'

Bob Lenihan, international representative for NABET, says management may be letting the strike continue to weaken the strikers, thus ruining KQED.

"This may well be a case—on the company's part—of destroying the village so the enemy can't occupy it," Lenihan said. "They're (management) prepared to have the union if the union is impotent."

Lenihan says when the strikers make concessions the management enlarges upon demands immediately.

John Maher, head of Delancey Street, a halfway house for ex-convicts, was there with about 15 others to support the strike.

"It's depression times," said Maher. "We don't want any more liberal dance parties for the rich people's children to be groovy. We want decent wages."

Maher says this is a cornerstone fight for employment of the working class in the whole media industry.

'Real issue'

The real issue is: 51 per cent of the station for the strikers—or, indefinite reprisals against these liberal assholes," Maher said. "And we're gonna win."

Despite Maher's optimism, the 200 to 300 people expected by the strikers to aid the publicly supported TV station didn't show.

"I guess if it were an overwhelming burning issue of public concern it would have been settled now," said Bill Schechner, the young, mustachioed Newsroom striker.

He was grossing "just a touch" under $300 a week as a reporter for Newsroom. Now, the strike benefits he receives are $40 a week. A few of the strikers returned this check (that was handed out to them as they marched) to the KQED Strike Committee.

He has filed for temporary work but said it's not a case of being starved out because the woman he lives with has a job.

'Holding out'

George Duscheck, the bearded member of Newsroom, said, "We're holding out," but he, too, is feeling the wage loss.

Though the public didn't turn out in the numbers expected by the strikers, it is showing its support by withholding money.

Viewer-supported

KQED, on its pledge nights, asks viewers to support the station by contributing money.

Dick Meister, striking Newsroom reporter and strike committee chairman, said KQED made about $3,000 on its last pledge night when it normally would have made about $20,000.

Photo — Dave Heeder

Dick Meister: KQED strike chairperson and labor reporter.

'Mediators'

The stalemate strike could be changing.

At last Thursday's demonstration Schechner said that there was talk now of mediators being called in.

Chairwoman of KQED's Board of Directors Caroline M. Charles said the demonstration had no effect on the board's unanimous decision to support management.

Marijuana possesion for up to one ounce may soon become merely a citable offense in San Francisco. Photo — John Rice

Citation system for 'victimless crimes'

by Alvaro Delgado

Suspects held for victimless crimes are getting a break from the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

The supervisors overwhelmingly adopted a resolution Monday recommending that San Francisco police implement a citation system for those caught committing certain victimless crimes. The resolution would cover those charged with possession of up to one ounce of marijuana and consenting adults engaging in illegal sex acts.

"Enforcement of victimless crimes is both a fiscal and safety problem," said Supervisor John L. Molinari. "While all kinds of money and time is spent on victimless crime, serious crime continues to grow.

"Last year, about 1.5 million dollars was spent on enforcing it. A citation system could handle half of the victimless crime cases."

Long deliberation

Initially proposed by the Joint Finance Fire Safety Committee, the supervisors deliberated on the resolution for months before passing it. Finally, the Barrister Report, detailing the success of a citation program in Sacramento, prompted them to pass it.

"We concluded that in Sacramento County law officials committed themselves to a citation program and saved a substantial amount of money," said Bob Ashford, president of The Barristers' Club and a major backer of Prop. 19 (the decriminalization of marijuana initiative).

"Our Board of Supervisors insisted that it could not be done, but we showed that it was done successfully, and to the complete satisfaction of the Sacramento Police Department and district attorney."

Supervisor Dianne Feinstein's office pointed to pressure by political groups which also helped lead the supervisors to pass the resolution.

"Groups such as the Society for Individual Rights and the Marijuana Initiative people influenced the board to take a general stand on victimless crimes," said an aide.

Lone dissenter

The lone dissenting supervisor, Peter Tamaras, opposed the measure on "individual moral grounds."

"This could mean a step to the increasing use of more serious drugs," said Tamaras. "It would simply not be in the best interests of San Francisco."

The resolution does not obligate the D.A.'s office or the police department to adopt it—it is merely a recommendation.

Fred Whisman, an aide to District Attorney John Ferdon, said the resolution will not affect the district attorney's prosecution of crimes.

"Our policy is to prosecute according to state and local laws," said Whisman. "It is up to the police whether to issue citations or not. Besides, our past policy has been to view victimless crimes as misdemeanors."

Supervisor Molinari disagreed.

"The D.A.'s office must agree to policy set down by the police department, and in effect helps formulate law enforcement policy in the city," he explained.

Students' views

Students interviewed on campus generally felt that a citation system for victimless crimes was long overdue.

"You can't control people's minds or legislate their morals," said junior Stanley Barker. "There are rapists and psychotics loose on the streets while the cops go around busting people for smoking grass."

But senior Gary Barbagelata voiced a dissenting, if unpopular opinion.

"There is no more moral authority," he said. "This is just another sign of a permissive, decadent society. If dopers and deviants get caught, that should be their problem."

Tim Dayonot resigns; will be Moscone's assistant

Continued from front page

youngest of 5 special assistants to Moscone assigned to do case work and research on community problems.

His new job, combined with school, will be demanding, said Dayonot, "but the pace fits my personality." He is currently enrolled in twelve units of night classes as a political science major.

"Tim offered a lot of stability because of his experience," said Sandra Duffield, associate dean of student activities. "AS government will suffer from his loss."

Difficulties between Dayonot, who was elected to a second term last semester, and the Summer Legislative Committee, elected on an opposing slate, almost led to his resignation before the fall semester began.

The AS staff overcame their "philosophical differences," said Dayonot, and agreed on "common goals to transcend all that garbage."

Carlos Aguilar, AS treasurer, said although there were differences of opinion between the staff and Dayonot, a common front was achieved. Dayonot is "a very important figure," said Aguilar, "and he will be missed."

Tenants protest eviction

by Tom Fantulin

A large crowd of noisy protesters met last week at 848 Kearny Street to oppose the owners' attempts to evict them from a 68-year-old building they call home: the International Hotel.

The protesters and some students from Gatorville marched to the Drake Wilshire Hotel where they picketed the Four Seas Investment Corporation for several hours on the deadline of their eviction.

"Hell no, we won't go," the protesters chanted as they made the six-block hike from their home through Chinatown to the Drake Wilshire at Sutter and Stockton Streets.

If the eviction is successful, it will put 100 elderly Filipino and Chinese men, plus several community groups and businesses, into the overcrowded high-rent Chinatown district.

City officials, however, claim there are no special funds for such a move.

The eviction notice expired last week, which means tenants could be forced from their dwelling by county sheriffs.

However, the eviction is now pending on an injunction filed against Four Seas by the International Hotel's Tenant Association (IHTA).

Now Four Seas has to decide if it wants to fight the injunction or repair the hotel.

Jack Wong, an attorney for Four Seas, said it would stand by its attempts to evict. He said the damages were "too extensive" to do the job portion by portion.

Charles Smith, chairman of the tenant association, said, "We are filing suit for the damage done to our minds and for Four Seas' inability to keep our hotel up to building code standards."

Alice Barkclay, a spokesperson for the tenants, said the eviction was unnecessary. Most of the code violations were in the commercial part of the building, not the hotel part, she said.

The tenants' attorney Gilbert Graham claimed the foreign-owned investment corporation deliberately did not take out repair permits so it could evict the tenants.

A spokesperson for the tenants said zoning laws would permit a skyscraper to be built where the International Hotel stands.

A Four Seas attorney said the company wanted to evict so it can refurbish the hotel.

The tenants fear the hotel will be demolished and replaced with something else if they leave.

They want Four Seas to lift the eviction, repair the court violations and give them a long-term lease with the option to buy.

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Food conspiracies

Alternatives to grocery-store rip-offs

Story and photos by Alan Whiteside

Even before the current outcry over the rising costs of food, people banded together in food conspiracies to circumvent the supermarkets.

These alternatives to the grocery store came to the Bay Area about five years ago. They are now perhaps forgotten, unnoticed, or going low profile.

Two successful conspiracies in San Francisco are the **Haight Ashbury Food Conspiracy** and the **White Panther Food Conspiracy**. But each operate differently.

The Haight Ashbury conspiracy still follows the traditional lines of active member participation. The group, divided into 14 areas, serves about 100 families in the Haight area.

Members are required to take part in the assembling of the price list and the collection and distribution of the food.

On Wednesday mornings some members phone in the prices for that week. Others have to do adding, banking or collecting duties.

By Wednesday afternoon, the list is complete. Orders are taken for each district and the money is collected.

Distribution for the conspiracy is Saturday mornings. This past Saturday, at 8 am the operation proceeded smoothly.

A large old flat-bed truck with wooden sides and a newer van pulled up to the distribution center.

The truck was given to the conspiracy and is held together with "string and baling wire," joked "Bural," a co-ordinator. "It runs all right, but we have to take the low-land route to Farmers Market."

Food was weighed, seperated by bunches, or given out in cans or jars in a total amount for each district.

Packing their cars, vans or trucks, people who came from their districts that morning took the food back to their homes.

"Vehicles are one of our biggest problems; they're always breaking down," said Susan Brier, a co-ordinator (647-4302).

Collection

Once the food is taken to a house, those who ordered food have come to weigh and collect their individual order.

The conspiracy tries to buy only organic food. If an organic product cannot be purchased that week, it is noted on the price list. Besides produce and dairy products, it has (organically raised) meat.

A markup of less than five percent was said to cover costs and savings over supermarket prices was estimated at 30 percent.

For people who prefer less involvement than the Haight conspiracy requires, the **White Panther Food Conspiracy** (543-0335 in the City; 457-7096 in Marin; 869-3-62 in Sonoma) offers another alternative.

The majority of the work is done by the Panters. The minimum requirement is collecting food from a distribution center. But even that can be avoided by paying a $1 delivery fee.

The Panters have 13 distribution centers located throughout Alameda, Marin, San Francisco and Sonoma counties.

A $3 joining fee is required with the first order. The conspiracy buys wholesale and then adds on a 15 percent markup, which they say pays for the cost of the food, distribution and workers' pay.

A price comparison with a large chain supermarket shows a 35 percent savings.

The party has its own bakery featuring banana, carrot, whole wheat and rye breads. It is now looking for a storefront so it can open to the public, said a woman at the party headquarters.

Another food conspiracy is **The Group** (861-6840) in the Western Addition at 457 Haight Street.

But not all conspiracies have survived.

Tom Karnes of the Eureka Valley Conspiracy in San Francisco said the change of the character in the area and people moving out caused it to fail.

During the summer months, people tended either to move out of the district or out of the City. He said summer was a hard time for conspiracies to hold together.

He said he tried to incorporate the gay population moving into the area but met with limited success.

Alex Valsov of the City-Wide Dairy Conspiracy, agreed that the summer months were hard on some conspiracies.

He said since some conspiracies are made up of college students and drop-outs, this transient population can cause its collapse.

Another problem, he said, is that some people "don't feel the social commitment" needed to hold the conspiracy together.

But those people 'feeling the squeeze," either from high market prices or limited incomes, seem to have more of a commitment, he added.

Co-op

Another alternative to high supermarket prices which runs on the same principles of the food conspiracy is the neighborhood or community co-op store.

The stores are non-profit, the workers do not get paid and the small markup is used to pay for rent and building supplies.

"The money goes in our cash register and out our checkbook," said Jerry, a co-ordinator at a co-op store for almost a year. "We are an alternative. No one makes a penny."

As with conspiracies, the people in the neighborhood are asked to volunteer in the store helping unload food, sweeping the floor and working the cash register.

Bring bags

Customers bring in their own bags and jars for their purchases and are asked to help others in the store who need assistance.

But just as some food conspiracies have had troubles, two co-op stores are having problems. They feel any publicity would hurt the stores.

The oldest and most well-known community store was drawing people from all over the Bay Area. The problem was too many people from outside the community were shopping there and not enough people were working in the store.

It is now trying to settle this and get back to the community store idea, said store members.

Another community store in Noe Valley has been open for a year.

"Because it has been open a year shows it has been successful," said Ann, a co-ordinator.

But she said the store didn't want any publicity for fear of people coming in from all over the City.

Other co-op stores open or trying to open are in the Haight Ashbury, Potrero Hill and the Sunset District.

"We want to be discovered by the people in the neighborhood," said Susan Brier, who works in a co-op store.

Across the bay in Berkeley, approximately 15 food conspiracies, under the name of the East Bay Conspiracies, buy food collectively.

They gather every Saturday morning at Unitas House, the Protestant Campus Ministry for UC for food distribution.

Back porch

On the spacious back porch of the building, located at 2700 Bancroft, members of each conspiracy sit around the perimeter.

In the center, two large supermarket scales hang on each side of a T-shaped wooden frame. The food will be weighed and given to each conspiracy.

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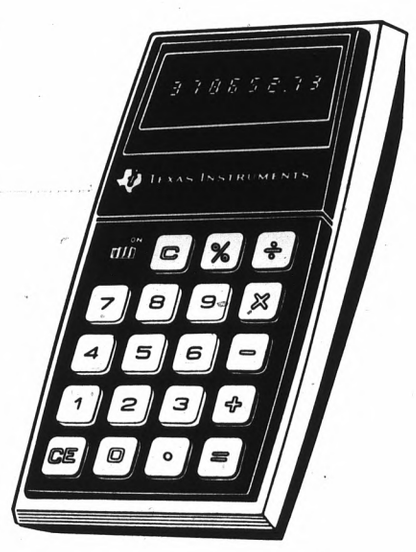

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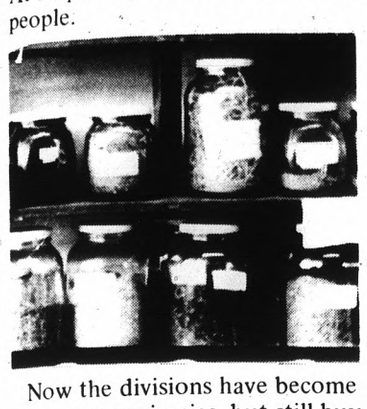
Richard Berkeley of the Food Cell Conspiracy said his conspiracy was the "father" of all the others.

He said when food conspiracies first started four or five years ago Food Cell was the first and it was divided into geographical locations. At its peak it served close to 1,000 people.



Now the divisions have become seperate conspiracies, but still buy together as the East Bay Conspiracies. The estimated number of members is now 200 to 300, said Berkeley.

Ester Weignand of the Chermoya Conspiracy said, "It was part of the times at Berkeley, a time of changes. It stared during a period of revolutionaries."

Why has the number of members dropped? Chuck Cohen of Fulton Fish Market said, "There is less communal living now. Before it was a political act, going around the stores. Maybe (by now) we've gotten the water out." Others describe those left as the "hard-core members."

After the total weight of potatoes, oranges, lettace, beans or other produce or dairy products are given out to each conspiracy, it has to be divided again for each familiy.

Using small battered scales, the members sit amid boxes and bags weighing, seperating and packing the food for each family.

After this job is finished, they have to total the bill, pay it and deliver food to the members. The day's work, starting at 9 am, takes over four hours.

Laura, a middle aged woman in a red "Save The Whales" T-shirt, said, "I feel harassed. I may not do it any more. It isn't done efficiently," she said.

A member of the Flatlands Conspiracy for over a year, she lamented, "This may be my last time."

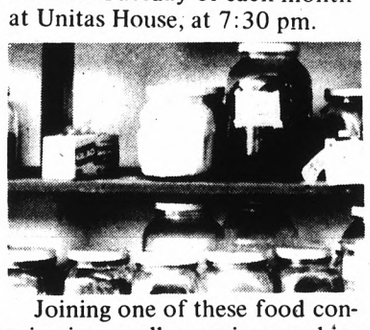
The East Conspiracy tries to buy only organic products. If a product is not organic, it is noted on the new purchase list given that Saturday.

All the conspiracies are open, still willing to accept new members. Some charge a small refundable joining fee so as to have working capital. All accept food stamps.

These are the distribution center this Saturday :

* **Acorn** – near Piedmont and Derby, Mark Feldman, **845-3916.**
* **Apricot** – contact the conspiracy or Ricky Yoder, 1732 Channing Way.
* **Chermoya** – near Telegraph and Shattuck, 2160 Essex.
* **Flatlands** – near University and San Pablo, Kevin Peters, **527-0453.**
* **Food Cell** – Shattuck and Hearst, **849-3720.**
* **Food for Thought** – Ellswroth and Dwight, **848-0602.**
* **Hillegas** – Telegraph and 55th St. in Oakland, **658-8430.**
* **Marin** – Kent Sternberg, **456-4279.**
* **Star** – near Berkeley city hall, Rick Paschall, **549-1830.**

The East Bay Conspiracies meet the first Tuesday of each month at Unitas House, at 7:30 pm.



Joining one of these food conspiracies usually requires working a total of four to six hours a month either in the conspiracy or for the entire group.

There are many more food conspiracies throughout the Bay Area. Some are listed with local alternative switchboards. Others are just groups of friends or neighbors.

While it may be convenient to join an established conspiracy or shop at a community store, people should not think it impossible to start their own.

This was the advice of one coordinator at the Noe Valley store: "If you like the idea (of a conspiracy or co-op store) start one of your own."

A food conspiracy is volumn buying by people willing to do their share and put in their "energy" to cut out the middleman and lower the markup.

Volumn buying means lower prices. Anyone can buy from a wholesaler, said one conspiracy member, as long as they buy in the amounts the wholesaler sells.

Groups should be able to buy at Farmers Market, the produce terminal, dairies in Sonoma county, local bakeries, or Jack London Square (all mentioned by conspiracy members).

There are some things you should consider when starting your own:

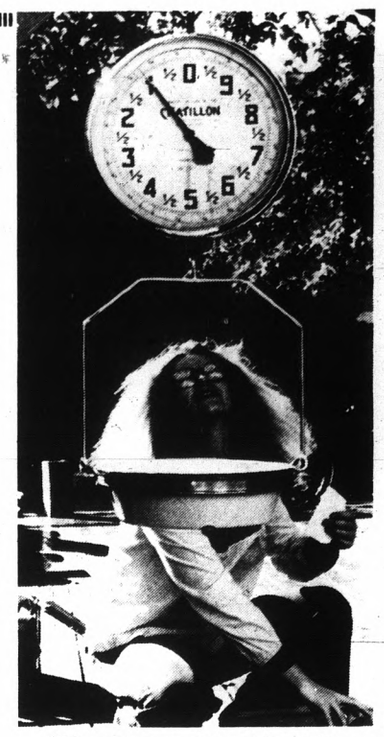
* Have a refundable joining fee for working capital.
* Figure out the jobs needed to run the conspiracy -- list compilers, adders, money collectors, drivers, distributors, etc.
* Rotate the jobs by the week, month or whatever is necessary by the number of people involved.
* Have a small markup to cover gas, tolls, or any items (used scales) or supplies needed to start or continue.
* Members must do their share of the work.

Some food conspiracies and community stores are more than just a way to save on food bills. Some members say it is also a political act, a commitment by going around big business.

Bural of the Haight conspiracy, said the members are not political in the sense of party politics, but political by doing something they believe in.

It doesn't matter whether the food conspiracies are a political act or just a need to save money -- success is based on the members' willingness to work.

Said one conspiracy member, "Everybody has got to pull his weight. Things are beautiful when they do."



(Phoenix reporter Alan Whiteside, a compulsive eater as deadline approaches, is now trying to go through withdrawal from tasteless supermarket food after sampling a food conspiracy tomato.)

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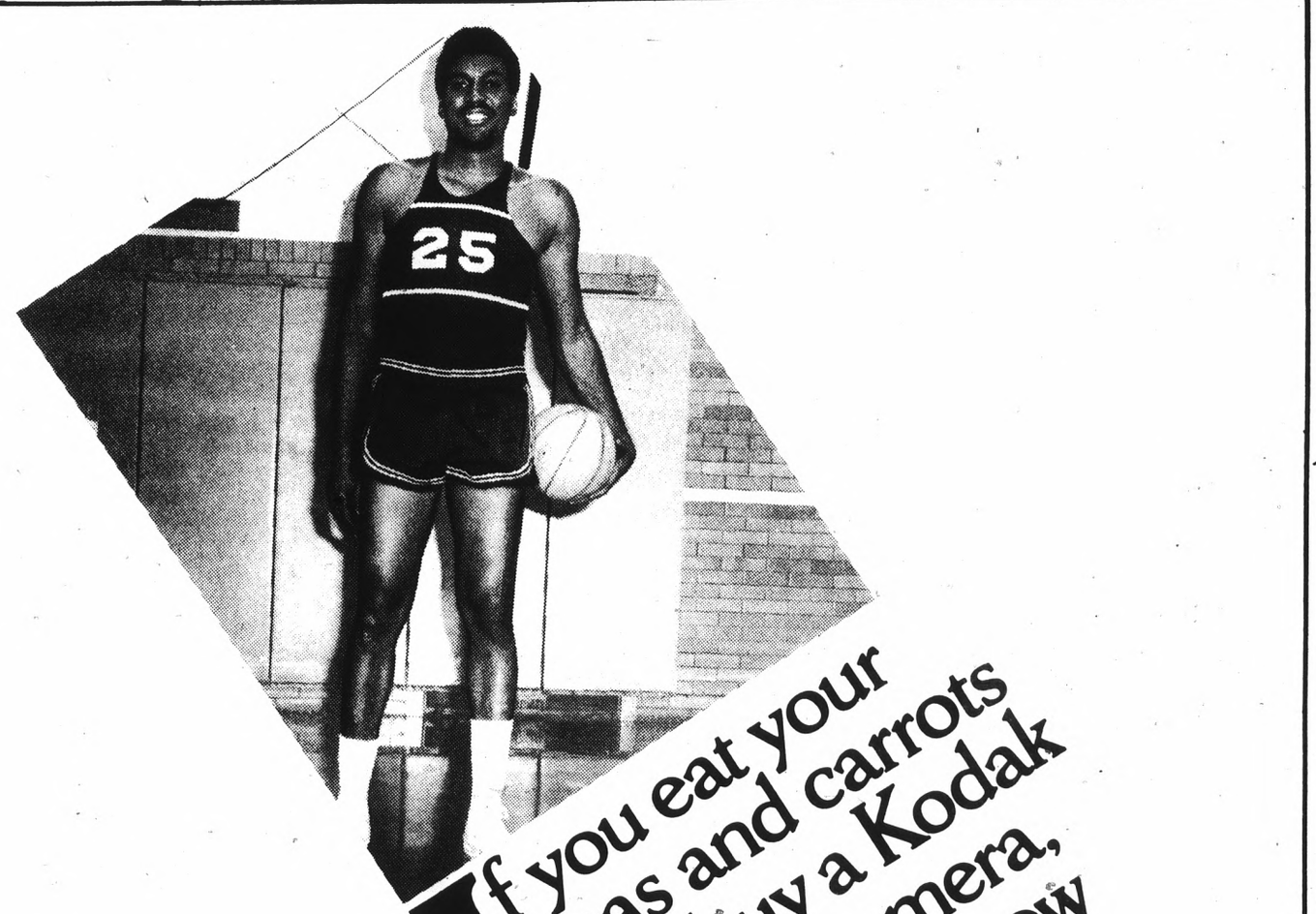

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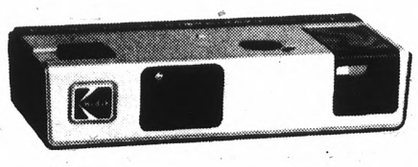
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GOP faces disaster at polls

by Ed Winn

The Republicans are lost in the forest of Watergate. The fall of the Nixonian regime has laid the Grand Old Party low. In a recent poll some forty-eight per cent indicated they would vote Democratic and less than half that (21 per cent) said they would support the Republicans.

What has happened to the Nixonian mandate of 1972? It has dissolved amid the lies, broken promises, forgotten oaths of office and lost sense of duty of the Nixon years in office.

Ed Winn is a political science instructor at SF State.

Another recent poll has shown that sixty-one per cent of the American people consider themselves conservative, while thirty-nine per cent indicated that they were liberally-minded. The Republican party can claim only twenty-one per cent of the voters as supporters. Why? Watergate.

A handful of men created CREEP (Committee to Re-elect the President) to save the country from George McGovern. CREEP was used, however, to nearly steal the Republic from the American people. In the process the Grand Old Party was misused, abused and dishonored.

The fall elections across America will be a disaster for the Republican party. It is likely that the Democrats will win their biggest victory in this century. What will the Democrats do with this great opportunity? Nothing, I fear.

"Brownism"

On November 5th we will be offered a set of alternatives which at best can be described as recycled "Brownism" and recycled "Warrenism." Neither candidate for governor has offered the voters a clear picture of himself, or what is more important, a definitive program to lead the people of California out of the difficult times they find themselves in now.

Jerry Brown has nothing to offer the voters, except his father's memory. Well, Father Brown is not running this year and to my knowledge effective leadership is not a question of genes. Brown offers youth while tinting his sideburns to seem older.

No solutions

Brown's main concern is winning the election. If he is successful, will he turn to his father on election night and say, "What do I do now, Dad . . . ?

Brown is going to save us all by the usual liberal method of throwing money at critical problems. But, what will he do if there is no money? The simple fact of the matter is that the liberals have run out of ideas, programs and answers for our contemporary problems. They believe that they are the "natural leaders" of the country and so should be returned to office even though they are devoid of solutions for what ails the state and the nation. No, recycled "Brownism" is not an answer.

"Warrenism"

The other candidate, Houston Flournoy, is offering us recycled "Warrenism." Sure, Warren was a great man and as governor performed well. But, times have changed, and Flournoy is not Warren. Showing us his telegenic family and saying that they are the reason that he wants to become governor is great. But, are they sufficient reason for the voters to elect him governor?

What does he offer us in the way of programs? He assures us that he is not Reagan; well, any fool who has eyes and ears knows that. Reagan's programs were essentially a failure, despite all the sound and fury accompanying them. Remember his health, education, and taxation programs?

On November 5th we go to the polls to select our new governor. Our choice is between two shadows -- "Brownism" and "Warrenism" – is that a choice? What would happen if the voters stayed home?

Candidates ignoring issues

The forthcoming California election has been called by many one of the dullest elections in recent years. However, the election is not dull because of a lack of interesting issues. On the contrary, the issues are there, but candidates aren't telling the public what they are.

It is apparent now that political reform was only a dream. If the candidates have learned anything from Watergate, it is how to fool the public. Only the names and the faces have changed in this election. The games they play are still the same.

Brown, Flournoy and the rest have not gone so far as to hire a Plumbers group, but they've used many of the political tricks used by Nixon and the others.

They've done a masterful job of limiting the issues. They would like us to believe that the major issues are the crime in the streets, "the restoration of prestige to our higher educational system," and Watergate, among others.

But what about white collar crimes? And how are they going to raise the billions of dollars it's going to take to comply with the Serrano decision and make equal education for the rich and poor a reality? Is the money going to come from the taxpayers' pockets or big business'?

Everybody's talking about political reform these days, but will it ever materialize? Even Brown, who helped write Proposition 9 for the June primary, is hypocritical on the subject. If he really wants reform why doesn't he discuss fellow Democrat Ken Corey's $508,000 contribution from two Orange County businessmen?

Debates between the candidates haven't resolved any questions, either. The philosophy here is attack and counter-attack. Don't let your opponent discuss your weak points and don't make the mistake of attacking his strong points.

Political advertising doesn't even attempt to discuss the issues. Its only purpose is to make the public familiar with the candidate's image. As a result we hear things from Flournoy, for example, like, "I'm 44 years old and I have a wife and two kids. My opponent is 36 years old and unmarried!"

This election is going to be just like the 1972 Presidential election. The winner is not going to be the man best qualified for the job. He's going to be the lesser of two evils.

STATE		
GOVERNOR Vote for One	EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Democratic Secretary of State	1
	HOUSTON I. FLOURNOY, Republican California State Controller	2
	EDMON V. KAISER, American Independent Doctor of Chiropractic	3
	ELIZABETH KEATHLEY, Peace and Freedom Feminist Writer	4
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR Vote for One	MERVYN M. DYMALLY, Democratic California State Senator	5
	JOHN L. HARMER, Republican State Senator	6
	ALBERTA M. PROCELL, American Independent	7
	MARILYN SEALS, Peace and Freedom Secretary, Nursing Student	8
SECRETARY OF STATE Vote for One	MARCH K. FONG, Democratic Assemblywoman, 15th District California Legislature	9
	KAY McGLACHLIN, Peace and Freedom Legal Secretary	10
	CHARLES C. RIPLEY, American Independent Senior Staff Engineer	11
	BRIAN R. VAN CAMP, Republican Attorney-at-Law	12
CONTROLLER Vote for One	WILLIAM T. BAGLEY, Republican California State Legislator	13
	COREY D. CASSANOVA, Peace and Freedom	14
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TREASURER Vote for One	JESSE M. UNRUH, Democratic Businessman/Economist/Educator	17
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Who to vote for: sometimes soon as you do

Proposition 17

Named after the old Miwok Indian Chieftain who made his last stand against the cavalry on its shores, the Stanislaus is now making its last stand against the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Stanislaus is the most popular whitewater recreation river west of the Mississippi—three times as popular as the famous Colorado. It flows out of the Emigrant Wilderness just north of Yosemite and cascades through the heart of California's Mother Lode, past ancient limestone caves where Indians buried their ancestors centuries before Christ, through marble canyons teeming with excellent trout streams and campgrounds, down onto the floor of the San Joaquin Valley.

This article was written by the Friends of the River.

It's lore is so rich that the river has been nominated for National Historical Area status under the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Army Corps of Engineers wants to pour a quarter of a billion inflation-causing tax dollars into a rock and concrete monolith that would stand 62 stories tall—right in the middle of the river.

If they get their way, the New Melones "multi-purpose" dam would bury one of California's last year-around whitewater rivers under millions of tons of reservoir water.

Proposition 17 would place the Stanislaus under the protection of the State Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. It would also let the Federal Government know that Californians still have a say about our dwindling heritage of natural resources.

The Army Corps admits they don't need a massive dam for flood control. Proposition 17 allows them to build a smaller, less expensive and less destructive dam that would serve all flood control needs.

Energy

Only the Federal Government could afford to build such an inefficient power plant. Even Southern California Edison and P.G.&E. have rejected more dam sites in the area because they are economically unsound.

Furthermore, all the power is slated to run the pumps for the proposed East Side canal. Even though we'll get the bill, we won't get power.

Irrigation

Although the opposition to Proposition 17 says the need for irrigation water is "urgent," the State Water Resources Control Board has ruled that they can't fill the dam until they demonstrate a need for the water.

Letters

Will Proposition L force strikes?

Editor,

Two weeks ago, a debate was held on campus to give students a view of both sides of the issue in the controversy around Proposition L. The Phoenix reporter, Mac Miller, gave students a totally biased and distorted picture of both the debate and what Proposition L is.

The debate was arranged through the labor movement and the Chamber of Commerce. The leaflet singled out for attack by the reporter depicted a characterization of each side. This is common graphic style.

Why then would headlines be made of the response of one person, the Chamber of Commerce speaker, when the true reaction to the debate was the opposite? The shock of the audience was at the conduct of the Chamber of Commerce speaker attacking them in Nixonian style.

Strikes forced

The article states, "Prop. L if passed . . would put an end to illegal strikes." Most everyone knows this is a lie. Its major effect, if passed would be to force city workers out on strike. By ending collective bargaining, it would leave them no other recourse.

The article portrays the main economic effect of Prop. L as one of mediating the wages of the "high paid" crafts workers. Not true again. Proposition L would hit hardest against the underpaid workers, nearly 10,000 in the $500 to $750 per month range. The majority of which are women, blacks and Latinos. It is a racist proposition.

The Chamber of Commerce, aided by Dianne Feinstein, have launched a major attack against city workers and the rights of all working people in San Francisco. The interests of students and campus workers lie in a resounding No to Proposition L.

Young Socialist Alliance

Political apathy

Editor,

I'm writing this letter because I am concerned about the political apathy which has become so characteristic of our voting public. Not only students, but great segments of the voting population will not go to the polls this Nov. 5th.

It is false, however, to view this apathy as the cause of the low voter turn out. Rather it is a symptom of the disenchantment and indecision of the voting sector.

This indecision stems not only from the blatant misuse of power by the Nixon administration and the event called Watergate, but also from the fact that most people don't see any direct input into their government.

Voter abused

From all this results the indecision on the part of the voter. Because the voter has been abused, he or she does not feel conficent in choosing any candidate or issue.

But in a time such as this, in which we are following the largest political scandal in our history, it is more important than ever to participate in government. Apathy in 1974 will be responsible for the mistakes in 1975. It is an old political rule, that when there is little input on the part of the voting sector, that those in control will run things as they see fit, often in disregard to the needs of the public. There is a partial answer, however. There is still time for people to become involved in the campaign. Even if none of the candidates or issues appeal to the voters, there is an easy way to voice one's protest. For those that are registered voters, go to the polls. If you don't like what you see, then don't vote. At least show your discontent.

Show concern

To not go to the polls shows a lack of concern rather than a lack of choice. The least one can do is go to the polls.

I would urge all to go to the polls. I would hope that most of you would vote the Democratic Ticket, headed by the gubernatorial candidacy of Edmund G. Brown, Jr. But more importantly I would hope that whatever your choice, that it is that of your conscience. Only in this way will the politicians take notice. Let them know your pleasure or displeasure. But on Nov. 5th go to the polls.

Marc Aprea
President, Young Democrats

Voting a pain ...

Editor,

There's no doubt about it—voting is a pain in the ass these days. Seen the sample ballot yet?

Odds are that the average voter will have trouble recognizing the names he sees on the ballot this year. The post-Watergate syndrome has given the obscure a chance to run, the wiser politicians preferring to lay low for a while.

"Who in the hell is Richardson?"

"I dunno."

Then there's the renewal of the radical right and left wing parties. More candidates. More names. More political bullshit. More decisions for a confused voter to make.

"Write in Mickey Mouse then."

"What, and throw my vote away?"

"Don't you think he has a chance?"

"I don't know. But I do know one thing. I'm going to vote against putting Flournoy in our water."

"Hey, man, do get into heavy tripping with the propositions. Shit, that isn't even one."

"What about save the river and Proposition L and all the other issues that our legislators were too chicken shit to vote on. Come to think of it, maybe I should vote against all the incumbents this year. Maybe the ballot would get shorter."

"Nonsense, hockey puck, what the hell are you saying? Why, voting is a privilege that lets us have a direct input into our government."

"I think the bars should be open on election day.

J. Abner Tobias

Gallo lies

Editor,

If you read Gallo's advertisement, read this letter. It's not paid by profits —it's paid by experience, the experience of being a farm worker's son.

It outrages me to read outright lies by a corporate man such as Gallo, who in his advertisement paid out of his own pocket, not by people struggling to get donations, insinuates he is in the best interest of his workers.

I'll tell you what one Gallo camp is like, one which is located on the outskirts of Livingston, Calif. It's located in fields where nobody can see. The housing structures are barrack-like with poor plumbing and wiring. They are infested with roaches and rats. Most of the workers are Mexico's exported poor who are brought to be exploited. At the same time they are breaking union strikes.

Workers exploited

The average life expectancy of a farm worker is 49. I love my father as much as anyone else loves theirs. He deserves proper protection and medical care just as anyone else who has a hard job does.

He has the right to choose a union which he wants to represent himself, a right to boycott to expose conditions to the working-class people who are also being exploited by corporate interests such as the oil industry, ITT, Nixon, etc.

The union he chooses is the United Farm Workers—a union which grew out of the farm workers themselves. Don't let yourself be led astray by false advertisement—seek the truth yourselves.

John Chavez

Phoenix welcomes letters to the editor, and will strive to print all those that are signed. We will not print anonymous letters; but names may be withheld on request. Letters should be as brief as possible. We reserve the right to edit letters if space limitations require it. Persons wishing to present their views in a larger text may submit their opinions as guest columns. Deadline for all copy is Friday noon before the next issue.

Labor opposes Employee

Proposition L's no bargain—for city employees or taxpayers; both of them will pay heavily if it passes.

This is what Proposition L does to the city employees:

This article was written by the San Francisco Labor Council. Reprinted from Northern California Labor.

It nullifies the collective bargaining ordinance even before it's been put to the test. It leaves San Francisco virtually the only major city in California that refuses to grant collective bargaining rights to its employees.

It condemns many city employees to a wage freeze or, in the face of a double-digit inflation and as part of its

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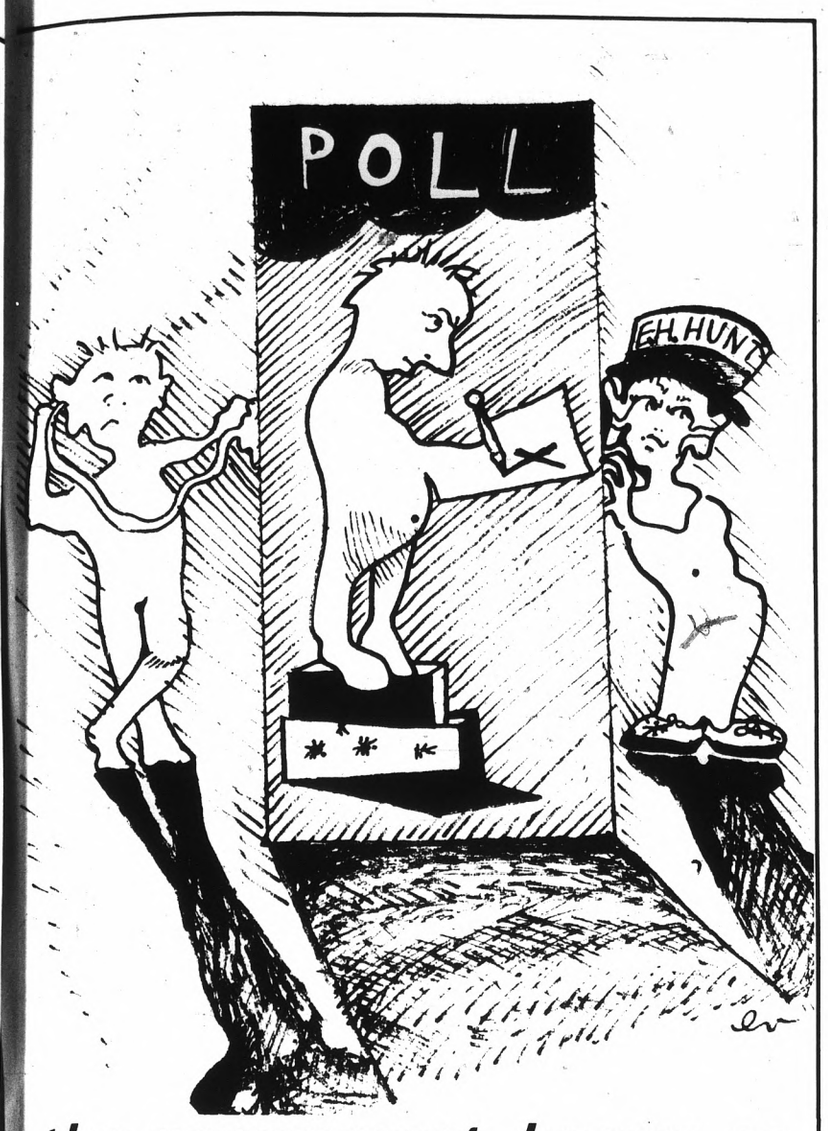


the government knows as

Who else is running for office?

by Marshall Kido and Bruce Fessier

"Who are these people on my voting ballot, and what the hell are they running for?" I am not the only one that has the thought that this election is going to be another rambling episode in mumbling to myself, "eeny-meeny-mynee-mo."

A small poll of S.F. State students has revealed that the upcoming election will be just that. Most students are aware of the major contests, like the Brown-Flournoy battle for the title of "Mr. Clean," and big names like Alan Cranston, Jesse Unruh, Evelle Younger, and March Fong, who made her name in politics by fighting against pay toilets, are easily remembered.

Kido is a Phoenix political writer and Fessier is the Editorial/Opinion Editor.

Other candidates like incumbent Lieutenant Governor John Harmer and his opponent Mervyn Dymally, the first black man ever to run for such a high office in California, are also known to most voters who read the newspapers. Ken Corey, a candidate for Controller, is remembered as "the man the oil companies fear most."

However candidates running for other offices are practically unknown to most students. And no wonder.

Bay Area voters have over 50 candidates to choose from in at least 24 different offices. People living in districts with BART have even more than that.

Those offices include the State Board of Equalization, US Congress, State Assembly, State Senate and several city offices and Board of Directors offices, in addition to the offices already mentioned.

Voters also have to decide whether to elect candidates to a number of judicial posts.

The well read voters will recognize the names of George R. Reilly, the 70-year-old incumbent member of the Board of Equalization from District One, and William M. Bennett, the incumbent member from District Three who filed a complaint (which Reilly refused to support) against then-President Nixon for evading state property taxes.

Burton brothers

However most students don't even know the function of the Board of Equalization.

In the races for US Congress, the Burton brothers, John in the 5th District and Phil in the 6th, are favored merely because they share a common and familiar last name.

All three district races for the Assembly already seem sewed up.

Leo McCarthy, in the 18th District is the new Assembly speaker, Foran in the 16th is the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Brown, in the 17th District is one of the most popular liberals in the Assembly.

George Moscone is the best bet for State Senate, in the 6th District, but whether or not the voters know that won't be known until Tuesday.

The situation is the same in the other races, too. The candidates don't have the money for a lot of advertising and as a result, many people will be voting for people they know nothing about.

Dangerous

"Voting for candidates has gotten dangerous," said one student. "I don't want to make the mistake of voting for the wrong person. By the time I finish looking through the ballot, I wonder if I'm making the right decisions."

A recent rally on campus for some candidates reaffirmed the feeling that elections are not as important as they were in the late 1960's. An audience of 22 listened to representatives of candidates. A few minutes before, there were about 150 people listening to a band.

"I see the 70's and the 50's as being similar," said Jim Reedy, a graduate Political Science student. "In the 60's people worked towards change and they felt they were involved. But now students feel that they are no longer a part of the political process."

Sandra Wade, a political science professor at State said student apathy is a problem difficult to figure out.

"People don't feel that they are effective anymore. I don't know what the answer is about student apathy towards elections. It might be that nothing affects the person personally and they feel that they don't need to be involved."

Guessing game

Other important races on this November's ballot, like the BART elections, San Francisco propositions, and the state propositions, are relegated to either a "skip it" attitude, or a guessing game.

In the major contests, all students are aware of the top candidates. The smaller political parties and their candidates are still not recognized as "in the race."

Students' views

The New York Times once said that the lowering of the voting age to 18 will be a major influence in all upcoming elections. Recent figures have shown that it is not so.

"Students don't vote in bloc. They have grown to be surprisingly unpredictable," said Reedy.

What will be the outcome of this November's election? "I don't know," said a passing student. "I'm not voting..."

will save $ million

Col. Donovan, former New Melones project director, was quoted in the Los Angeles Times as saying, "We and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation are doing all that's humanly possible to determine where the water will go." What's more, the Bureau estimates that one thousand billion gallons of available water flow from the Sierras to the Pacific each year—unused for irrigation.

Water quality

The downstream farmers say this 268 million dollar river killer is needed to clean up the pollution they put into the river. And if the East Side canal is built, the river will be pumped into a cement canal, wiping out all the downstream benefits.

The Corps wants to replace California's most popular whitewater river with another reservoir. There are already eleven within twenty miles of the Stanislaus, and the Federal Water Resources Council says no more are needed.

The Army Corps spends ten million tax dollars every working day. If all their projects are as wasteful as New Melones no wonder we have inflation!

Huge deficit

The Corps NOW estimates that the big dam will cost $268 million dollars. Two years ago, they told us 181 million. Since the project was first authorized, the price has gone up 220%. The big dam will create a huge deficit and farmers and power companies will have to pass the increases on to the consumer.

We can save one river and hundreds of millions of dollars just by voting yes on 17.

compensation bill

decision, a near-term pay cut.

Many city employees at the low end of the pay scale are deprived of any hope for any real catch-up—with decent living standards or soaring living costs.

It destroys the longstanding relationship between the pay a craftsman draws from the city and from private industry. Why should the city pay less?

It wipes out a formula for setting pay and benefits for Municipal Railway operators that was negotiated by their union with the top city officials and subsequently ratified by the city's voters.

It grips all city employees (except fire fighters and police) in a tight-fisted, ironclad formula that is designed to cut back pay increases, put a lid on cost of living adjustments: by limiting the number of government jurisdictions and the private industry rates on which its comparisons are based; and by putting a flat ceiling on any increase, whether it derives from pay comparisons or from cost-of-living adjustments. It answers double-digit inflation with one-digit raises.

Reprisal

In its origins and its intent, Proposition L punishes city employees for their strike earlier this year; it's plainly a measure of reprisal. Ironically, by shutting off every avenue of participation in the wage-fixing process and by putting rigid ceilings on what can be accomplished, Proposition L makes future strikes inevitable. City employees will have no other way to register their opinions or tell their story.

A wise employer knows that employee morale is closely related to productivity and efficiency—and therefore to labor costs. Proposition L seems calculated to destroy employee morale and seriously damage efficiency and therefore increase labor cost.

The resulting difficulty in recruiting employees, the cost of training them, the inevitable rise in employee turnover are sure to show up in higher taxes. That's the bad news in Proposition L for the taxpayer.

Anti-union

While the impact of Proposition L on the city's employee relations would be close to disastrous, it is no less disturbing for its anti-union implications. Its left-handed attack on collective bargaining and on the right of employees to a voice in fixing the conditions of their jobs is a slap in the face of all San Francisco workers. It's a hand-to-the-nose salute from the Chamber of Commerce, Dianne Feinstein, and her little band of supervisors.

Workers' worry

City workers have plenty to worry about in the proposition. But every union member ought to resent the attack on unions and collective bargaining. And taxpayers won't get off the hook, either.

If San Francisco is the city that knows how, then it will know how to dispose of Proposition L.

The answer is NO!

Opinions of four candidates

Brown agrees with students

by Alan Whiteside

Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown, Jr., is in touch with the issues students find of concern.

Brown agrees with many of the issues that have found support with students.

He is in favor of a marijuana law, comparable to Oregon's, that would decriminalize possession to a "minor infraction." His opponent, Houston Flournoy, is against any such law.

The main supporters of Proposition 17, the Stanislaus River Initiative, have been the students on campus who signed it onto the ballot.

Brown supports 17, which would halt construction of the New Melones Dam.

In the June primary election, Brown supported and was one of the authors of Proposition 9, the campaign reform initiative, while Flournoy opposed it.

Brown favors doing away with laws that would regulate private sexual activity between consenting adults.

Flournoy has said the chances are remote that he will sign a bill for homosexual rights.

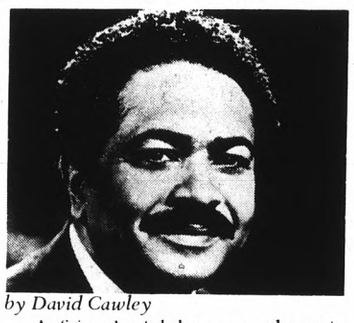
Brown marched with Cesar Chavez in the early struggle to unionize farm workers and took on growers over Proposition 22 which would have canceled union gains.

He proposes regulation of public utility rates which have increased drastically during the past years.

Brown is labor's choice for governor, supported by Northern California Labor, AFL-CIO.

Not all of his views meet with their approval, but of the two candidates, Brown seems the most qualified to become the next governor of California.

Dymally qualified for Lt. Governor



by David Cawley

A friend of labor, an advocate of women's rights, a sponsor of child care legislation, these are some of the things which characterize Mervyn Dymally.

Dymally was born in the West Indies but became a US citizen when he came here to attend college. He holds a BA and an MA in education and government and is working on his Ph.D. at Claremont Graduate School Pomona.

He was elected to the State Assembly in 1962 and to the Senate in 1966, becoming the state's first black senator, representing Central Los Angeles including Watts.

Dymally has served as Chairman of the Committee on Social Welfare, Military and Veterans' Affairs, Election and Reapportionment, the Joint Committees on Legal Equality and on Revision of the Elections Code, the Select Committee on Children and Youth and the Ad Hoc Committee on Indian Affairs.

No legislator has more successfully represented the children of California. The Dymally-Sieroty Act of 1968 provided new centers for the care of pre-school children of working parents and the 1973 Pre-School Health Care Act requires adequate medical care for children in day care centers.

Dymally is the state's leader in women's rights. His work includes authoring the guiding California's ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, two bills which give married women equal rights with their husbands in buying and selling community property, and use of family funds and inheritance.

In addition, he was recently named chairman of a new Joint Committee on Legal Equality.

Mervyn Dymally has also worked for environmental protection, election reform, and consumer protection.

As Lieutenant Governor he will respond effectively, imaginatively and compassionately to the people's needs.

Liberal Norris attacks Younger

by Michael Monko

Democrat William Norris appears to be best qualified for the office of State Attorney General on the basis of his opponent's record in that office.

The incumbent Republican Attorney General, Evelle Younger has been known to keep company with a rather shady bunch. His brand of corporate politics leaves something to be desired. Younger is currently under investigation for the Geo Tek oil scandal, a stock fraud case which cheated 2,000 investors out of $30 million.

Among his rich cronies is Jack Burke who is under indictment for the Geo Tek case. Burke loaned Younger $16,000 to invest in Geo Tek stock and Geo Tek used Younger's name to drum up investors.

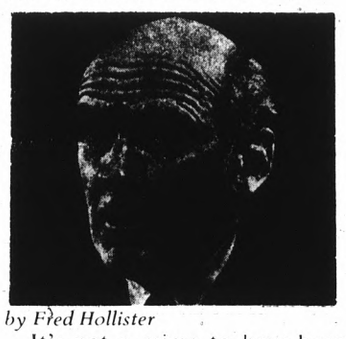
Another pal of Younger's is crooked financier C. Arnholt Smith, who contributed $50,000 to Younger's last campaign. Younger never prosecuted Smith for his shifty dealings despite the fact that federal investigators decided to prosecute Smith.

Since taking office, Younger has ignored organized crime and white collar crime completely while making sure nobody hassles his rich friends.

William Norris, the Democratic nominee, is a young, liberal lawyer who has had considerable experience in defending civil rights. He was appointed by the Supreme Court as defense counsel in the landmark Miranda decision requiring police to advise citizens of their rights.

Norris has also campaigned actively against capital punishment and promises to straighten out the Geo Tek mess if he is elected.

Cranston deserves another term



by Fred Hollister

It's not a crime to have been elected to office.

Because of Watergate it's tempting to want to "Throw the rascals out!"

However an incumbent shouldn't be turned out just because he was in; he might have been doing a good job.

Alan Cranston has been a leader in the Senate. He supported Ford's threat to the oil producing countries, trying to insure that the US has enough fuel. He favors a graduated auto tax based on gas consumption, as well as developing new sources of energy. In the Senate he backed a $20 billion, ten year energy research and development bill.

The fact that Nelson Rockefeller was able in 1970 to make $2.4 million and legally not pay a cent in income taxes bothers Cranston. He wants tax reform. Over a ten year period, Rockefeller paid an average income tax of 24.2%. For Cranston that isn't enough.

A serious question, perhaps the most important issue, is the financing of campaigns and the influence of money on politics. For years Cranston has supported public financing to supplement small contributions from large numbers of people.

Cranston favors the decriminalization of marijuana so private possession for personal use would not be subject to criminal penalties.

It's important to be careful who you're voting for, but sometimes re-electing *some* public officials can be a good idea.

arts and entertainment

And now a word from our bagel

by Jerry Bell

"Yum-yum," said pre-schooler Alex Lash, giggling, his mouth full, a dab of cream cheese on his chin, and a bagel in one hand. He was eating a bagel and cream cheese sandwich.

Alex sat at a small child's table in the Lilliput Center joined by two little girls, Jeannie Gordon and Elaine Crenshaw. All three were taking part in an experiment to find out why bagels are becoming so popular. The idea was that kids would give honest opinions.

The hope was that the kids would be able to explain why this roll that has a hard glazed exterior similar to a pretzel and chewy white inside, has become a favorite of all kinds of people outside as well as inside the Jewish culture where bagels were developed.

The experiment failed.

"What do ya mean just 'yum-yum'?"

Alex didn't answer. His mouth was still full and he was having problems chewing. A parent who was watching said: "Oh Alex, he loves them. He eats bagels at home all the time."

"You mean he's had a bagel before?"

"Uh-huh."

Doll named 'Bagel'

Elaine wasn't doing a bad job with her bagel either. Quite a ham, she moved around the room so the Phoenix photographer could get her good side. Then came the bombshell.

"Tell him about your doll, Elaine. The doll you have at home. Tell him her name," urged her mother.

"Bagel," said Elaine, giggling a little.

"Ah, come on, she doesn't have a doll named Bagel. Does she, really?"

She does. In fact Elaine likes bagels. She eats them at home. Why not name a doll after a favorite food.

No taste and tell

Phoenix had been given two ringers. Only Jeannie was trying a bagel for the first time and unfortunately she wasn't the type to taste and tell.

Failing to get the answer the experiment did prove one thing. The popularity of the bagel transcends deep into the youth segment. It seems no one is either too young or too old for bagels.

The failure forced Phoenix to take another tact. Perhaps the people who sold bagels would know.

I found two college students selling bagel and cream cheese sandwiches on campus for 50 cents. They said they did very well with them but couldn't explain the popularity.

"I sell them because I like them," said one.

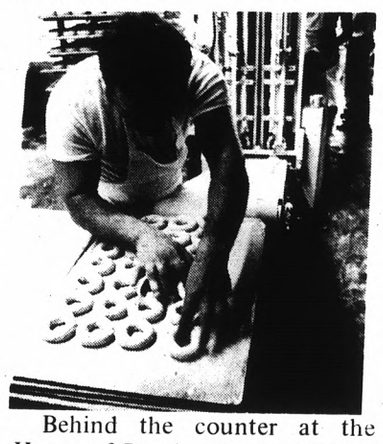
"But why do people like them so much?"

"They're just different from any other type of roll," he answered as he looked down at his bagels. He was selling several kinds too. Whole wheat, sesame, poppy seed, and pumpernickel.

Even these two vendors didn't have the answer, so I decided to see a professional bagel man. I visited Sid Chassey the owner of the House of Bagels on Geary Street.

I talked to Chassey in his store as he leaned against the counter in the front. The machines and men who produce the 10-11 thousand bagels a week created a background that was noisy tense, and exciting. He indicated that there is sort of a mystery about the bagel because no none actually knows where it developed. He said what really makes the difference is that bagels are boiled before they are baked.

"We specialized in what is called the New York-type water bagel," he said, "and any variations we make are add-ons to this recipe."



Behind the counter at the House of Bagels is the machinery that makes the bagels.

A machine called a 'bagel machine' takes the dough and shapes it into round bagels while the other machines do various jobs like divide the dough, make the yeast rise and bake the bagels. It is very much an assembly line process.

"You know I can honestly say that there isn't anyone who tries one that doesn't like them. Everybody seems to accept them, Chassey reflected.

Although vague, that is the best answer. People just like them because they don't hate them.

Photos – Tim Porter

'Go west, my boy'

By Jan A. Merrill
Fine Arts Editor

The sweet smell of fresh manure floats upward towards the crowd perched like coiled wires on the edges of their seats. All eyes are scanning the chute (at the end of the area) which will open any moment, exposing a flurry of hoofs, horns, spurs and boots. It's 1,500 pounds of sheer power and anger pitted against the skill and agility of a single man. There they go: man and beast burst forth from the shell as one unit. Bull's nostrils are inflamed as he turns back in a tight spin while bucking furiously. Cowboy remains intact, one arm waving in the air, teeth clenched, trying to synchronize motion, determined to beat the clock. In a burst of full power man and bull are disengaged. The people hold their breaths, gaping at the sharp horns and heavy hooves that could at any moment add injury to insult for the fallen rider. Cowboy lands hard on his side but tarries only momentarily before picking himself up and out of the reach of his bucking foe. Sore, beaten cowboy moves out of the rodeo arena and leaves the several-thousand-dollar purse behind for the winner. No time!

* * * * *

It's the Grand National—the last major rodeo of the regular season—now being held through November 3 at the San Francisco Cow Palace.

Occupying a very special role in the national professional rodeo circuit, it is the last chance professional cowboys have to better their positions prior to the National Finals in Oklahoma City come December.

It's true that a pretty face can turn even the most sainted head. But we are not talking about an attractive woman here. Those pretty faces belong to the horses and livestock of the Grand National. Yee-hah!!! Now if you're not a cowboy or follower of the good old days in the West, this will seem like a whole lot of hogwash. But there are foot-stompin', steer-wrestling riders throughout the Bay Area that travel miles to see not only one of the nation's most prestigious and tradition-laden horse shows, but one of the richest as well.

Offering $112,000 in premiums (cash, plates and added fees), the Grand National is the biggest event in the Horse Show world west of the Mississippi.

The breeding, training and showing of the finest of horseflesh has come down through the ages as a fine art. And while the rodeo shows off the rough, tumble and practical side of horses, the horse show is designed to show them at their most beautiful, most disciplined and most elegant.

I think by now we have all asked ourselves, Why in 'tarnation' do they hold the Grand National Rodeo in a sophisticated city like San Francisco? Let's start with the state. California is the state of superlatives about most everything, and livestock is no exception. The number one farm crop in the nation's number one farm state is—you guessed it—livestock. It's a $2 billion business, and science, for probably the world's most knowledgeable and sophisticated ranchers.

It is with good reason, then, that the Grand National comes to San Francisco—our cowboys and ranchers border the busy SF metropolis on three sides.

With what we're all going through today in our personal, financial and political lives, it seems like a good time to look back at the spirit of the west (not in nostalgic terms but in retrospect). Perhaps there are guideposts there that can give up some direction along today's confusing paths, or at least relief from the complicated maze of contemporary society.

'Flesh,' not 'Flash'

by Bob Carlsen

Flesh Gordon is actually a high class bad movie. It's rated X so you know there's sex in it. And it's named after a famous 30's serial, *Flash Gordon*, so you know it's a parody. What else is new?

The planet Porno, under the wicked rule of Emperor Wang, shoots an evil sex ray at Earth throwing the population into uncontrolable sex madness. People copulate in public; nothing and nobody is spared.

Flesh, Dale Arbor and Dr. Jerkoff travel to Porno in an obscene looking spaceship to battle Wang and the gang. Many adventures ensue with unclad Amazons, sex monsters and huge toilets.

There's a King Kong-type scene with a foul-mouthed, rubbery-faced beast that is hilarious. He out-acts everyone in the film.

Jason Williams, as Flesh, has no acting ability what soever. Suzanne Fields, as Dale, looks good undressed but performance awards go to William Hunt as Wang and Joseph Hudgins as Jerkoff.

The opening credits and music are great, very heroic and artistic. The special effects, using stop action photography are well done.

Production gets an A+ but dialogue and direction flunk. *Flesh Gordon* is not pornography, it's cheap sex.

calendar

OCT. 31	HLL 135 Poetry Reading Peter Schjeldahl & Ron Padgett 12:30 pm FREE
OCT. 31	SF Museum of Art Art Lecture Series Peter Schjeldahl, Art Critic, NY Times 8-9 pm
NOV. 4	McKenna Theatre Cinematheque Jean Renoir's "Woman on the Beach" & "Diary of a Chambermaid" 7:30 pm
NOV. 6 & 7	Art Lecture Series Carter Ratcliffe, Art International Magazine 5:30 pm Wed. CA 221
NOV. 7	Veteran's Auditorium SF Museum of Art Cinematheque Renoir's "The River" 8 pm

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Puka shell fever takes mainland by storm

by Sharon Cohen

Who ever thought that a tiny little shell with a hole in the middle would create "The Great Puka Shell Rush of 1974?"

These elusive shells found on the shores of the Hawaiian Islands have created an epidemic of puka shell madness. The natural beauty of the shells, combined with the magical enchantment of the islands, makes resistance to puka shell fever impossible.

Some tourists flock to the stores, others to the shores, in search of Hawaii's newest commodity.

Photos – John Rice

Mystery

The puka shell is the remains of a cone shaped shell after erosion by sand and water. The shell is named after the "puka" (hole in Hawaiian) found in the center. The formation of the hole is a mystery to the Hawaiians.

Many ichthiologists (people who study fish) believe the cone is inhabited by a snail who bores his way out, leaving a hole in the bottom. Opportunists often drill holes in shells, attempting to duplicate the puka. However, the natural formation of the puka is what gives the shell its inherent beauty.

Hundreds of puka picking people comb the west and north shores of Oahu, Maui and Kauai every day searching for the alluring shells.

Puka picking

About 6 or 7 am is the best time to go puka picking. Many shells can be found lying on the beaches. However, when a puka shell is exposed to the sun for more than 48 hours, it becomes bleached and dull. Equiped with a mask and snorkel, you can dive five or six feet to find sparkling white shells embedded in the ocean floor.

It takes hours of tedious work sifting through sediment and various kinds of shells to find 150 pukas, the amount needed to string a necklace. People have been known to section off strips of beach, labeling it their territory. Other puka pickers squatting on their beaches are often looked upon as claim jumpers.

Puka shells range from very large to baby pukas. The baby pukas are more expensive because they are harder to find and harder to work with. The shells are found in an array of colors: white, lavender, deep purple, brown, gray, orange and pink.

Preparation

The shells should be cleaned, graded, scalloped and matched by color and texture. Often the holes must be poked clean of sand and tiny rocks. The next step is stringing and matching the size of the shells. A puka shell necklace that is totally gray, lavender, deep purple or brown streaked throughout the strand, is considered very chic and is very expensive.

The great puka epidemic has swept the east coast. In New York strands sell for $100 to $250. Taking the mainland by storm, puka fever has enveloped southern California and the infection is rapidly spreading north.

Hobby

Carmen Demario, a lifeguard for the past 12 years, has been picking and stringing puka shells in Hawaii during the past year. For Demario, it started as a hobby and resulted in what he says is the first puka shell jewelry company anywhere.

Demario said puka shells are going to become very popular in San Francisco.

He said he will set up his puka shell stand on campus sometime in November, and will lower his prices for students.

Demario believes that the puka shell is becoming extinct. His theory is that it takes five to seven years for the erosion of the shells.

He says, "the mass of people picking the shells are stripping the ocean of them. At the rate of collection, the puka shell will take another seven years before it washes ashore on the beaches of Hawaii again."

Hawaiians have been picking and stringing puka shells for years, never price-taging their value. The exploitation of the shells started by Eileen and Michael Smith, residents of Oahu. They sold necklaces for $3.00 each at a Diamond Head Crater festival on Oahu. After

that, a former California school teacher, Rick Cayer, started a puka shell business. He is now called "The Puka Shell King."

The Honolulu Star Bulletin, quoted Dr. C.N. Burgess, an island surgeon who has been a major shell collector for years, as saying, "puka shells of conus should be available all over the world. They are most plentiful on beaches and coves where currents wash in rubble and coral. Whether shells and coral wash ashore, seem to depend on current, depths of water and other factors, because they don't wash up on all beaches."

Since demand will eventually monopolize supply, Hawaiian firms are looking to other pacific islands for sources of puka shells. There are reports of sources of supply in the Philippines, Somoa, Pala, Guam and Singapore.

Kalliope, an elegant bazaar in Ghiradelli Square, had a few strands that were sold in a couple of months. Michael Musialek, a saleman said, "the next time we get puka shells I'm going to put up a sign reading: Earthy Puka Shells, From The Ocean To You - Get Them While They're Hot!"

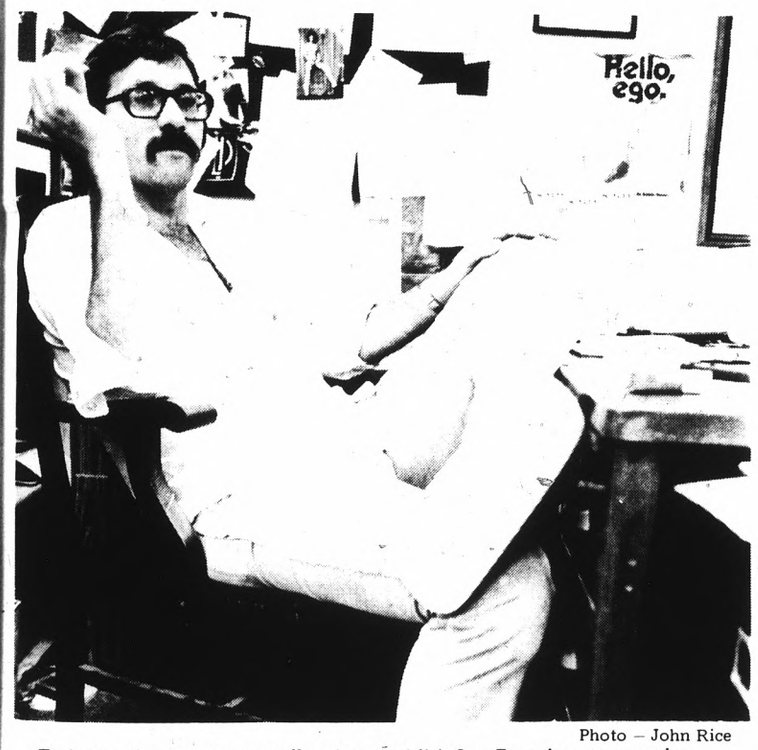

Photo – John Rice

Trying to "revive the scene" and re-establish San Francisco as a music center, Jerry Pompili initiated "The New Sounds of the City."

'Sounds of the city' to showcase bands

by Alan Whiteside

For the student trying to stretch his budget to include entertainment, and for those who enjoy the local rock n' roll scene, Tuesday nights should be circled on your calendar.

Continuing Tuesday nights is "The New Sounds of the City" at Bill Graham's Winterland with pre-inflation prices of $2 in advance and $2.50 at the door.

The purpose of these concerts is to showcase both established and new bands that previously were playing in Bay Area clubs.

It is also hoped to bring back to San Francisco recognition as a music center for new groups.

After the close of the Fillmore Ballroom in 1971, New York and Los Angeles became the musical centers for new groups, said Jerry Pompili, Graham's San Francisco production manager.

Pompili doesn't suggest that there are no good bands in the San Francisco Bay Area. "There are more good bands in this area than anywhere in the world," he said, having worked in the San Francisco office of FM Productions for six years.

Unlike the old audition nights at the Fillmore Ballroom, where unknown bands phoned up and were given a "slot" on Tuesday nights, the format for the new concerts is a headliner "with a built-in draw," a second band that is "strong enough" to draw and that has been around for some time, accompanied by a third band for the opening act, said Pompili.

The bands are selected by Pompili. He said he "booked on personal taste" but also relied on recommendations from club managers.

The bands are paid union scale with any profit being split up between the acts. "We're not looking to make money out of this," he said, "but rather to revive the scene. If it becomes successful, it will pay off for us on the regular shows by giving us new headliners."

Asked how these bands are reacting to their Winterland bookings, some for the first time, Pompili said "They love the idea. It gives record companies and agents a chance to see them in a concert format."

"Everyone's behind this," he concluded. "All we need now is for the public to come. That's the key to the whole thing."

Hendrick's blues

by Pauline Scholten

Blues master Ray Charles has said that everybody understands the blues.

With Jon Hendricks' *Evolution of the Blues*, not only does everybody understand them, but everybody foot-stompingly enjoys them.

Playing an indefinite run at the On Broadway Theatre (435 Broadway), *Evolution of the Blues* is a joyful arresting history of American black music.

Granted, this is a big theme, spanning African rhythms, slave spirituals, hymns, jazz and just plain blues, but it's brought together through the emphatically plural talents of a remarkable artist, Jon Hendricks.

Hendricks, a noted jazz singer and songwriter, created the show, presenting it first at the 1961 Monterey Festival. Writing over a third of its music and directing it in its various forms, *Evolution* is the work of his pen and spirit.

That spirit is self-evident, for Hendricks is also the star of the show. Performing as a singer par excellence, a moving and humorous actor, a poetry-spouting narrator, and occasionally a dancer, the man's incredible versatility is given full run.

However, *Evolution* is not just a showcase for one man's talents. Hendricks shares the stage with 15 other energetic and entertaining people.

There's a gospel-cooking choir, a foursome of singers aptly named the Boogie-Woogie Stompers, as well as the swinging support of a tasty jazz quartet. With Hendricks leading the way through history, the cast combines to create the special music and motion that is the blues.

Student rush tickets are available 15 minutes before curtain time, $3 Sunday through Thursday and $3.50 Friday and Saturday.

The Civic Light Opera's lovelies from "Sugar," the musical adaptation of "Some Like It Hot," co-starring Robert Morse, Gale Gordon and Larry Kert, is playing currently at the Curran Theatre.

'Sugar'

Too much candy

by David Cawley

Screen plays very rarely make the transformation into stage plays with any real effectiveness. Film techniques and devices are generally lost on stage.

The musical version of Billy Wilder's "The Apartment," "Promises, Promises," only succeeded because of the popularity of Burt Bacharach's score.

Unfortunately the music for "Sugar" by Styne and Merrill ("Funny Girl") is completely lacking in appeal.

"Some Like It Hot" is a hilarious, lightning-paced movie. It starred Jack Lemmon, Tony Curtis and Marilyn Monroe.

"Sugar" stars Robert Morse and Larry Kert, with Leland Palmer appearing as "Sugar."

Morse starred in the show on Broadway and was nominated for a Tony. His "Daphne" is a catalogue of wild gestures and faces that belong in burlesque.

With "West Side Story" and "Company" under his belt, Larry Kert appears uneasy as Josephine.

The saving grace of the show and ample reason to endure its muddy pace is Leland Palmer. She makes "Sugar" all her own with no imitation of Marilyn. Her dancing is 'liquid grace' complimenting an engaging voice and personality which illuminate the stage.

Gale Gordon is cute as the dirty old millionaire but his singing voice is weak.

As Sweet Sue, the leader of the all-girl band, Virginia Martin turns in an amusing performance.

"Sugar" is light and fluffy entertainment. It could have been uproariously funny or at least enchantingly musical, but unfortunately it is all artificially sweetened.

The Island

by Daniel Liu

Five Japanese films of the past decade have been presented at SF State. They attracted a medium audiance but got a response of praise and surprise.

The audience beheld how modern Japanese directors described Japanese people's attractions to life, death, marriage and the struggle to adjust themselves in an ultra-modern society under the shadow of ancient tradition.

One of them – Kaneto Shindo's "The Island" – dealt with a family's struggle for survival as the sole inhabitants of a small barren island. The speechlessness of the whole film organizes a quiet tragedy that sears the heart. Shindo stresses how the family's hostess consumed herself providing water for the family's meager corps after the death of her son.

The Japanese films have been winning a reputation of analyzing Japan as it really is with its unique ways. This time, the audience got an opportunity to prove it.

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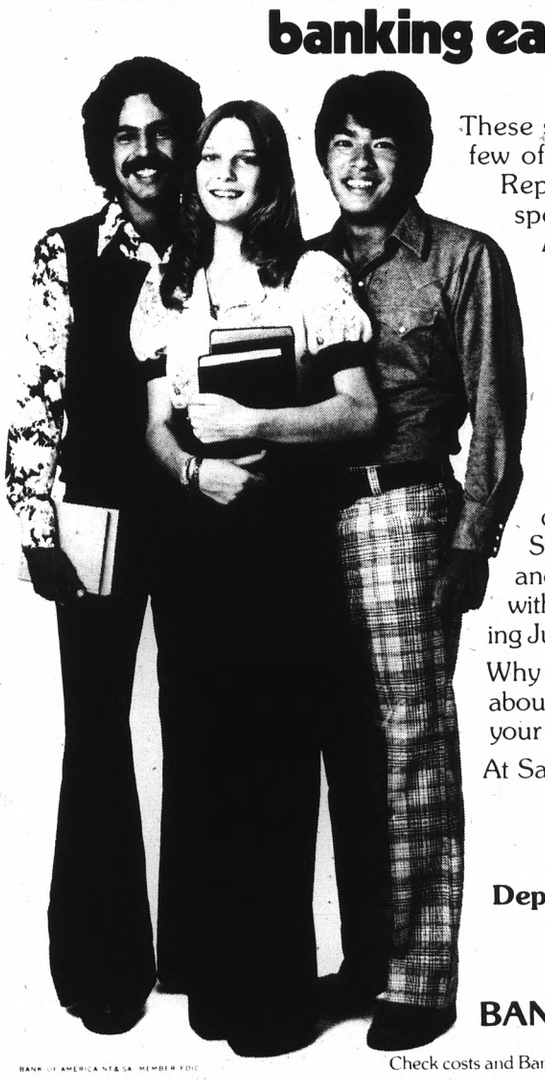

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The Musketeers of SF State

by Jim Richter

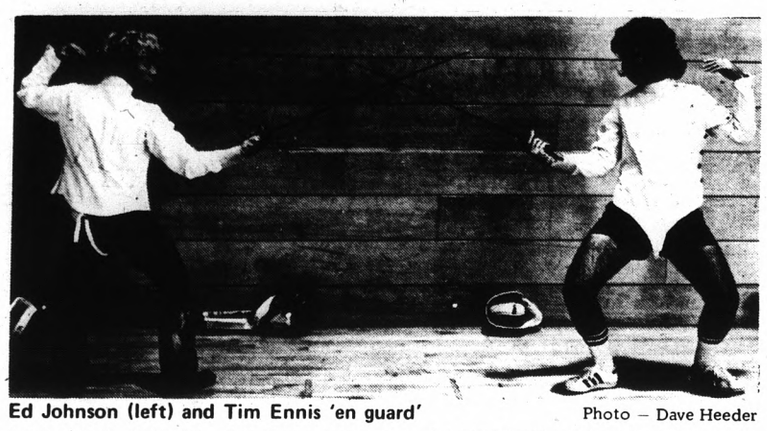
Swashbuckling lives!

Of course, Douglas Fairbanks, Errol Flynn and Tyrone Power no longer "run them through" except on the late show, and Oliver Reed, Frank Finlay and Richard Chamberlain spend more time at buffoonery as *The Three Musketeers.*

But a small corps of SF State athletes are keeping alive the age-old art and romance of swordplay, with as much flair, if not quite so deadly an intent.

They are members of Maestro Ferenc Marki's fencing team.

The term fencing connotes defense, and Marki is quick to elaborate on its origins, and the three weapons involved.



Ed Johnson (left) and Tim Ennis 'en guard' Photo – Dave Heeder

Dueling

"When dueling for honor, like the Three Musketeers, the duelists used the epee," said the Hungarian-born master. "The foil was used primarily as a defensive practice weapon for the epee."

He explained that both of these are "thrusting" weapons, whereas the saber of cavalry fame is more of a cutting blade.

Margaret Choy of the women's contingent said the varied functions of the epee, foil and saber are reflected in the scoring of fencing competition.

"In the foils, you aim for the vital organs (from the hips up), but a hit on the arms or head is a foul," said the petite senior, a biochemistry major.

Cavalry

In contrast to this is the saber, which allows a hit anywhere above the hips. Choy said this denotes the calvary use, in which a soldier on horseback could hardly reach below the waist of an infantryman.

As for the epee, it is "anything goes." So it was with a real duel, where there were no such niceties as fouls. Choy concedes this can get pretty brutal, even with all the padding and relative control in "sporting" fencing.

Competitors wear a thick layer of white cloth "armor," an additional vest and a screened mask – sort of an Ajax knight and Japanese kendo fighter rolled into one.

"They (epee and saber) hurt too much," admitted Choy. "I'm just as glad that women compete in foil only."

Marki explained that competitive fencing is divided into men's team and individual saber, epee and foil, along with the women's foil.

He said a given day's bouts use only one of the three weapons, because the strategies, scoring and general psychology behind each one are so vastly different.

The comparatively limited target in foil presents a special problem, because of both the speed and occasionally minute difference between, for example, a foul on the upper arm and a touch (score) in the armpit.

Electronics have provided a touch those 17th century nobles could never have imagined.

Both fencers wear electrically wired, Flash Gordon-type vests which cover the foil scoring area. When one competitor receives a hit, his vest sends a signal through a wire leading from it to the scoring apparatus.

Push-button

At the same time, the attacker's foil has a tiny push-button at its tip. On contact, a signal goes through the shaft, then a special wire in the fencer's glove relays it through his own vest and extension, and onward to the proper light.

The circuit must be completed in this way to register a score. If an attacker hits a foul area, a white light signals the infraction.

Each bout is three minutes, with a one-minute extension, and the most touches wins. Ties in individual standings are settled by a scoring indicator, which is a decimal ratio of touches given to touches received.

Epees are scored similarly, but the judgment need not be so fine, since the only rule is to be the first to make contact.

Marki emphasized that sabers will also be fitted in this manner, although as yet there is no electronic scoring for them.

This could make the toughest job yet, since the moves occur in split-seconds.

Mark Ferlicetti, a junior in his second year of collegiate competition, detailed the basic maneuver to set up a touch.

"The attacker must establish the right of way," he said. "He must have his forearm straight out before him, then he may attempt a thrust.

"After a defender 'parries' or knocks away a thrust he must 'ripost' or straighten his own sword arm before he attempts a return thrust."

At least in the foils, there is little skirmishing in the somewhat ferocious manner of Robin Hood and Zorro, probably because of the frequency of fouls.

Honor

But Ferlicetti belies the thought that the art's appeal has diminished just because there are no more duels for honor.

"I got into fencing because of Douglas Fairbanks and Errol Flynn," he said with a gleam in his eye. "When Maestro Marki saw me doing this (he danced around like D'Artagnan), he knew right away that I'm a drama major."

Marki draws glowing tribute from all of his fencers as well as from those on other teams. Once the Fencing Master of Hungary, the veteran swordsman fled that country in 1956 when the Russians clamped down upon it, and he coached in Brazil for a number of years before coming to the Bay Area in 1966.

Currently he splits his teaching time among fencing classes at SF State, City College and Mills College in Oakland.

Mark Rudo, another junior, rates as one of SF State's better fencers, said Marki. Rudo acknowledges that Marki is "an excellent teacher," and also commented on the controlled madness that fencing can become.

"Sure it's crazy," he agrees. "You have to be a little crazy sometimes. I started (fencing) in high school and I've been at it ever since."

Rudo also detailed the extensive etiquette in this "gentleman's" sport, such as the courteous requests for clarification of a ruling, and handshakes, win or lose, before and after each bout.

The fencers judge one another, and Ferlicetti says this is much better than having a coach or non-competitor referee.

SF State competes in the Northern California Intercollegiate Fencing Association, which includes various junior colleges, UC Berkeley and Stanford, as well as several California state institutions.

Although Marki finds ample enthusiasm among his varsity fencers and beginners, the program suffers, like most minor sports, for lack of money.

"We have to practice on linoleum floors and there are no mirrors in which to check our position," remarked Rudo.

But Marki not only refuses to worry about what he doesn't have, such as the scholarship fencers in the eastern universities; he makes no predictions on the upcoming season.

"The future is secret in all ways," he laughed. "I am no magic man."

Perhaps not, but the magic appeal of the legendary swashbucklers still pervaded the scene at a recent practice tourney.

"Fence for your life!" cried the referee.

SPORTS

2-0 FWC record

Gators down Hayward

by Ben Finnegan

Capitalizing on several breaks, the Gators remain undefeated in conference play as they held on to beat Cal-State, Hayward last Saturday, 28-25.

SF State will attempt to keep its hold on first place Saturday when it plays Sacramento State at Cox Stadium.

UC Davis is also undefeated in the Far Western Conference and is considered by the other coaches to be the class team of the league. The Aggies beat Sacramento State last Saturday night 22-17.

Against Hayward the Gators jumped off to a 21-0 lead midway through the second quarter. All three of their touchdowns were the results of punts.

Reggie Redmond recovered a Pioneer fumble on a punt return at the Hayward 17 yard line. Three plays later quarterback Dave August hit wide receiver Dan Ferrigno in the end zone for the first score.

With 27 seconds left in the first quarter, Ferrigno ran 77 yards for a score on an electrifying punt return.

"The wall was set up beautifully and nobody laid a hand on me," said Ferrigno. "I really have to give credit to Bill Elzig who laid a helluva block that really got me into the open."

The Gators were not through as Lavelle Winding blocked a Pioneer punt in the end zone and linebacker Rich Seed fell on it for the Gators' third TD.

However, when it seemed the Gators were well in control of the game, Hayward's offense came to life.

With just over five minutes left in the first half, Hayward began a 98-yard touchdown drive that turned the momentum of the game over to them.

The Pioneers came out in the third quarter trailing 21-7, but twice marched up the field for touchdowns to make the score 21-19.

Hayward seemed to have no trouble running up the middle of the Gator defense and several times Pioneer quarterback Mike Jacinto scrambled to keep the drives alive.

SF State linebacker Monte Luz said Jacinto is a tremendous athlete who "makes things happen" on the field.

"He seems to have a magical aura about him," said Luz. "He mixes up his plays and is extremely difficult to defend against."

With the Gators leading by two in the third quarter, SF State's offense regrouped, and lead by the running of Bruce Rhodes, scored what turned out to be the winning touchdown.

After carrying the ball five straight times, Rhodes slashed in from the eight yard line for the score.

Hayward added another touchdown, but time ran out on them and the Gators had their second conference win, and fifth overall against three losses.

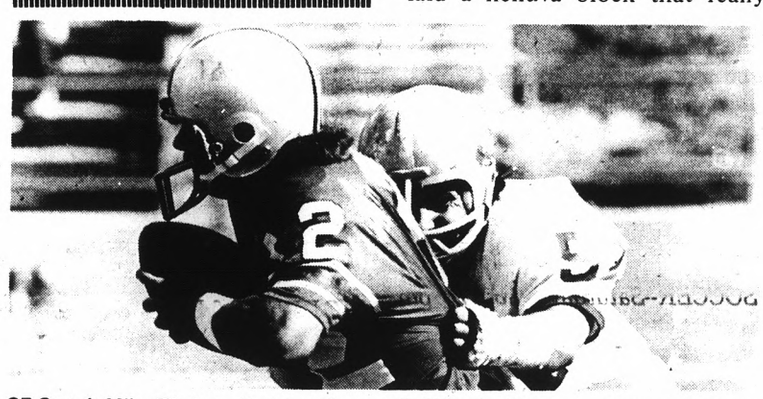
Jacinto finished with 120 yards rushing and halfback Bernard Stephens gained 126 yards. The Pioneers totaled 352 yards rushing.

The Gators had only 185 total yards. Rhodes was the leading rusher again for SF State with 92 yards in 22 carries.

Jim Jarvis and August shared the quarterback duties and combined for 121 yards passing.

Though the punting game played a large part in the game, what turned out to be the difference was the three missed conversions by the Pioneers. The Gators converted all four of their touchdowns and that accounted for the three point difference at the end.

"This shows the character on this team because we sure as hell weren't playing well today," said Ferrigno.



SF State's Mike Tittle pulls down Hayward's Mike Jacinto. Photo – Tim Porter

Letter

Swim team's viewpoint

Editor,

It was written in your paper that S.F.S.U. Women's Swim Team anticipates their 1974 season with misgivings.

Well, we are S.F.S.U. Women's Swim Team, and that is news to us. We look forward to our season with great enthusiasm! All of the women show intense interest and strive very hard during our daily work-outs. So far we have participated in three swim meets: one at U.O.P., one at Fresno, and one at Santa Clara. We have had four women qualify for the up-coming Championships in December, and we were only four points behind Santa Clara in our last meet. We are a hard-working, fun-loving group of swimmers who are looking forward to our season!

S.F.S.U. Women's Swim Team

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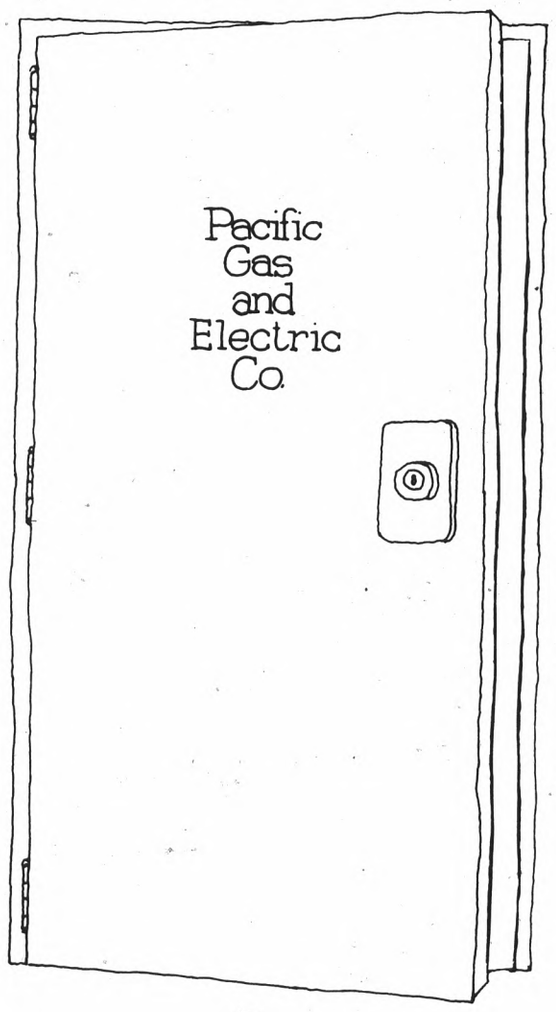

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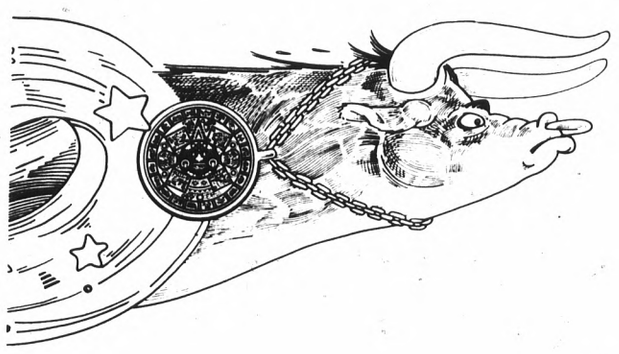

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Hoopsters eager and waiting

by Lester Chang

The rumbling sound of rubber shoes echos through the Gator gym. Eight men, gasp for air and perspiring heavily. They clutch at one another, and keep their eyes on a fast moving basketball.

Coach Lyle Damon, like a proud father, yells instructions and jabbers in basketball jargon.

Suddenly the unexpected happens. A dark lithe figure steals and then dunks the ball.

Damon smiles and praises. His belief that the Gators will take the Far Western Conference basketball crown in the '75 season is strengthened.

"We have excellent people this year," said Damon, "and their attitude and eagerness is excellent. I couldn't be happier with the type of people we have playing this season."

"We are very deep in our bench in every position," said Damon. "We have eight or nine guards that are very quick and who have talent."

Returning players include Darrell Jackson, John Slater, Nehemiah Brown, Mike Miller and Jeff Wellemyer.

"With the vets returning," said Damon, "I can do more because they know my system. And once the newcomers learn it, things should be all right. We are scrimmaging a lot to determine who are going to freshmen and junior varsity teams."

He spoke highly of freshmen Greg Bond, Jerry Lankford and Darin Davis.

"We definitely are going all the way this season," said Jackson.

"We all have championship thinking now. We have players with talent that enables Coach Damon to employ new plays."

The team starts competition on November 29 against San Luis Obispo. The first league game will be played here against Hayward on January 4.

An outsider's view

The 'civilized' world of football

Lenny Limjoco

We take a lot of things for granted. Like how normal the game of football is.

Just imagine how a person, who, somehow or other, managed to be completely ignorant of the game.

Let's take a member of a lost tribe who has been hidden in the inner depths of a Mindanao jungle in the unknown lower extremities of the Philippines.

Having been completely out of contact with the outside world, he is now to see civilization.

Let's show him what the civilized world do for fun, for entertainment. Let's take him to last Saturday's game in Hayward where the Gators and the Pioneers met.

Let's take a peek on what his inner thoughts may be and translate it into English:

Well, what are these Americanos going to show me now? First they put me in those big metal can containers they call eroplanos that go over the land and water. But it wasn't so bad. The girl who served drinks had real nice legs.

Then they put me into those small metal can containers they call otos and show me what I've been missing.

They take me into something called supermarkets. I never would have imagined these people eat food from metal can containers. But it wasn't so bad, the girl waiting for us at the end of the line had real nice legs.

Then they take me here. Now we're going to see some fun, they said.

It's amazing to see that these Americanos can draw long straight lines in the grass but why do they have to draw so many of them.

They call it a game. I guess it's something like swinging on trees with my monkey. That's what I call a game.

Those people on the grass are the game participants, they said. These people sure do have a hang-up on metal can containers. They even put them over their heads.

Photos – Tim Porter

All those things they said about Americanos sure are true. Look what big shoulders they have. Look at those gigantic thighs. You got to do more than swing in trees to get those muscles. It can't be the milk. I drink all the milk from water buffaloes and I haven't got those shoulders. Maybe it's these American cows.

Everybody's standing up and listening quietly to the music. Some are even singing, "Land of the free and the home of the brave," la la la. It's nice to see that this a such a peaceful game.

Those players are friendly. The leaders of the red team shake hands with the white ones. They even shake hands with the funny little men in funny clothes wearing a funny looking whistle in his mouth and a funny looking yellow handkerchief in his pocket. This is fun, all right, like they said.

The men in white are lining up in the middle. A guy kicks a ball a long ways. I must have missed something. The white guys and the red guys are pushing and knocking each other down. I wonder what started the fight.

Well, the fight's over. The funny guy just blew his whistle and everybody stopped. For such a small guy, he can sure do a lot of things.

The players in red line up on one side and the players in white line up on the other. They start fighting again. They call this a game?

Everytime there's a fight, the people watching with me always clap their hands and shout. I guess they like to see the fight. They call this fun?

Once in a while, either a man in red or one in white doesn't stand up and is taken off the middle of the playing surface. I guess the fighting's too much for them.

Anyway, it's too much for me. If this is civilization, I want to go back sleeping under comfortable caves. Let me swing in the trees with my monkey in peace. Why did they bother me in the first place?

It wasn't really that bad. The girls waving all those fuzzy things in their hands and shouting and singing had real nice legs.

SPORTS

Athletic events

FOOTBALL--Saturday at 1 pm against Sacramento State here.

SOCCER--Saturday at 7 pm against Chico State in Chico.

WATER POLO--Saturday against University of California at Davis.

CROSS COUNTRY--Saturday at 11 am against Chico State here.

FENCING--Saturday in Davis--Epee Team Qualifying.

VOLLEYBALL, women's--Saturday at 11 am against Fresno here.

SWIMMING, women's--Tuesday, November 5, at 4 pm against Hayward here.

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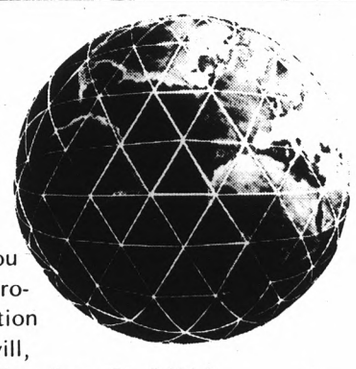

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Red light ladies whoop it up

Continued from front page

of the season for SF's organized (and disorganized) prostitutes—and quite a few of them managed to make it.

Now, free love is sweet love,
we all admit
But free love is what you
can't always get.
And life can get lonely when
night starts to fall
And bought love is better than
no love at all.

Six drag queens in flowing feather headdresses, billowing pneumatic falsies and shimmering gowns are posing for anyone with a camera. Heavy mascara, glitter-eyebrows, mustaches and beards, lipstick (gloss), drag on and on.

A drunken sailor outside is nestling in a dark and wet corner with a pro.

A sign in the main hall says, "Hire a Hooker—Buy a Piece of America."

There was a cocktail party earlier but it ended at eight and the Ball didn't start until nine. Once hundred wildly costumed people stand around, looking for something to do.

Every sort of costume and lack of it. Glitter and chains with mirrors, black leather hoods with golden studs, banditos and transvestites, Hell's Angels, a tiger, a Snoopy, a banana. "Where are the giraffes?" someone asks (it's not a good place to ask for names).

Nice girl on a date sells what
her mama says
But she don't deliver what she
promises
And pure married ladies they
sit at home and weep
They sold it for a wedding ring
and Lord, they sold it cheap.

Beginning to play the game: Who's a hooker? Which guy is a pimp? Is that a tourist? It doesn't make any difference. Tonight every woman is a whore, every man a player.

The warm hall is remarkably free from smells—no pervading perfume odor. Occasional whiffs of musk or strawberry oil, an occasional sweet scent of burning dope or the sledgehammer nose taste of amyl nitrate.

In the bleachers is an aged reporter, heavy plastic glasses and dark crew-cut hair sprinkled with glitter. Down on the floor are solos and duos of cruising, middle-aged, double-knit men with mod hair and 50-dollar signs in their eyes. For some professions, business never stops.

Plenty of women in net stockings, garter belts and shiny, dime-sized pasties.

People are dancing to Dr. Hook's Fifties music, a strange sound that ought to be out of place here but isn't. Just another fantasy. The floor is dark, and the bright drag queens are crowding into occasional pools of light. No point in coming if you can't be seen.

A hooker don't have to be
wined and dined
She just takes your money and
not your time
She's honest, trustworthy, brave,
clean and true
She'll come when you call her
and leave when you're
through.

A hooker from Santa Cruz, dressed in nun's habit and black net stockings, says, "Most of the people here are media and tourists. But honey, that's what whores make money on—tourists."

Before, there was a crowd on stage, led by a wildly dancing woman not wearing enough to make a man's handkerchief. Now there are about 40 people up there: belly dancers and animals, more drag, pregnant bride, nun and monk, two cats in whiskers, G-strings and pasties, TVs dressed like Rio carnival dancers. People presenting themselves as they are, as they want to be. Elaborate and simple.

If you've got a fetish she'll
never sneer
She'll whip you or stick pop-
corn in your ear
Or swing by her heels from the
chandelier
Anything that she can to to
bring you a cheer.

Whether from jaded palate or bad booze, the thrill is gone. Twentieth-century ennui. "This has turned into a bad Andy Warhol flick," says the Santa Cruz nun. "If he were here, he might do something with it. Fellini would get mad and split."

Old folks, young folks,
Just grab your phone and dial.
Everybody needs a hooker
once in a while.

Law versus lady

by Tim Porter

Photo – Tim Porter

Margo St. James -- the woman who founded Coyote -- was on campus recently to debate prostitution laws.

A smiling and relaxed Margo St. James, founder of Coyote, an organization of "loose women," sparred amiably with Assistant District Attorney Joe Russoniello yeaterday on a TVC sponsored interview.

St. James defended her former profession in the face of Russoniello's remarks that prostitution is a "subterranean" activity.

A sympathetic studio audience applauded and cried "right on" when St. James declared the anti-prostitution laws "the epitomy of women's oppression."

Russoniello replied it was his responsibility to enforce the existing laws, not to question their validity.

When asked if that meant he favored the passage by the legislature of a more lenient prostitution statute, Russoniello replied no.

Russoniello explained that a primary function of the prostitution laws is to protect the prostitutes from abuse by pimps.

St. James replied, "Society has no right to tell a woman what to do with her money."

Smiling, she added, "The whores should be given a money management course, not a jail sentence."

Teachers defecting from the Bookstore

Continued from front page

campus Bookstore had was the Dalton Bookstore, and they don't deal in used books. Witter estimated that approximately 50 per cent of his textbooks are second-hand, while Sanderson estimated that 25 per cent of the campus Bookstore's textbooks are used.

The Franciscan shop is planning a drive in December to get students to sell them their used books. Sanderson estimated that "a used book jobber would probably give students 25 cents on the dollar and we plan to pay 55 cents on the dollar.

"The CAR system is also helping us make better estimates because the faculty can get their orders in earlier and we can alert students of the books we want to buy from them.

"We're also tying into a computer so that we can exchange excessive booklists with Stanford and UC Berkeley campuses," said Sanderson.

It's been a slow process for the Franciscan shop to get out of the red.

"The first thing I did was cut down on staff and cut expenses of the store," Sanderson said. "Then I appealed to the publishers to extend our credit because we didn't have the money to give them for the books.

"Gradually, by being very careful and scrounging around, our troubles are now minimal."

They are now paying off last month's bills.

The Bookstore recently made a real estate profit when they sold the lease for their present building and property to Frederic Burk Foundation, a non-profit organization that provides educational grants and loans for research. The Burk Foundation is currently located off campus but plans to move into the Bookstore's present building when the new Student Union is completed.

But Sanderson said the real estate deal would not be nearly enough to give the Bookstore a healthy reserve.

"We plan to expand our non-book merchandising department," he said. The normal markup for these items is about 40 per cent, while the normal markup for books is about 20-25 per cent.

Witter asserted that his bookstore would not indulge in the non-book merchandising paraphernalia.

"That's where the money is, but we just want to sell books," said Witter. "Basically, I run a small shop and I have a limit to the number of campus teachers I can service, but I haven't reached that limit yet."

Political speaker

Continued from front page

for the Democratic slate as a whole.

After Moscone's speech, the the crowd stayed to hear the Sneakers play for an hour. The next speaker, Robert Nicco, running unopposed for public defender, approached the microphone, a fog of apathy put a damper on the day as the crowd dispersed.

About 20 students stayed to listen to Nicco and the rest of the speakers while the band packed their equipment in the background.

Nicco spoke on student power being used in the legal system of the state of California. He said there was room for SF State students to become involved in the public defender's office.

Marc Aprea, representing gubernatorial candidate Jerry Brown, said the difference between Brown and Flournoy isn't one of tweedle-dee and tweedle-lum. He spoke on Brown's record as secretary of state when he made the big push for campaign reform. He said Brown is more perceptive to the needs of students and veterans that government has been in the past.

The fourth speaker represented Senator Alan Cranston's re-election campaign. He said Cranston's record justifies his re-election, citing his stands on veterans' aid and students.

A representative for Mervin Dymally said he sees Dymally as being a major landmark in the California political system. If elected he would be the first black man elected to the second highest office of a major state. He also said that Dymally was the first black state senator in California and his record shows him to be a progressive liberal.

The representative for March Fong, running for Secretary of State, said Fong has a good record in consumer affairs and didn't use dirty money in her campaign.

A representative for William Norris, running for attorney general, was the last speaker to climb the podium. He said Norris will head the state's case against Richard Nixon. He also said Norris believes the prison system needs an upheaval because prisons are not effective recycling institutions.

State colleges fight for equal funding

by Ben Finnegan

"Decoding the Budgets" could be the turning point in equalizing higher education in California, said Robert Bowman, professor of biology at SF State.

The budget report, published at San Diego State by the Committee for Equal Treatment in Higher Education, is being distributed among state colleges and universities in California.

As reported last week in Phoenix, this report analyzes the different budgets of UC and the California State Universities and Colleges.

Brown said he will distribute several copies of the report to faculty members here.

Involvement

"My role is to get the information out to the faculty here and get them involved," said Bowman.

He said that hopefully faculty members will each send a small contribution to San Diego to help further publication and legal costs.

The report points out where the basic differences between the budgets occur.

UC system

The UC system weighs its instructional costs with the amount of weekly student contact hours. This could include time spent between teachers and students outside the classroom.

In the CSUC system only completed student credits are counted, which would exclude time spent between students and teachers outside of class.

For the 173,621 UC students on the undergraduate and graduate level, there is a recommended budget of $184,675,168. The cost per student comes to $1,064.

In the SCUC system there are a total of 374,985 students who receive a budget recommendation of $289,140,611, which comes to $771 per student.

These figures show the UC budget is 38 per cent higher for comparable instruction. The figures do not include Ph.D. programs and research grants.

Bowman said these figures prove the unfairness between the two systems. He said the reason nothing has been done to rectify this situation is that no one knows the problem.

'Favor UC'

"The people don't know what's going on and the legislators favor UC so they won't do anything about it. They just aren't familiar with us. They still think all we do is produce teachers," he said.

"This report will get things out in the open."

Bowman said the ultimate goal of this action is the overturning of the Donahoe Act, passed in California in 1961.

The act basically sets up guidelines which allow for only UC to get grants for research and to get first consideration when it comes to finance.

'Unconstitutional'

Bowman said, "This act is unconstitutional. It's crazy. It sets up a tracking system. It makes UC a separate entity of the state and they do what they want.

"We're (CSUC) doing the lion's share of the work, but they (UC) get the advantages. We're like Macy's bargain basement when it comes to education," he said.

He said it will probably take a court decision to change this.

"The unconstitutionality of this will topple it," he said.

Photo – Tim Porter

John Barry, fourth from left, plays guitar in Gallery Lounge on Veteran's Day.

Draft evader faces music

Continued from front page

his head.

On Monday, Sept. 16, shortly after the President had formally offered the amnesty program, Barry called the U.S. Attorney's office her in San Francisco. No one answered.

The next day he went to the office, located in the Federal Building, seeking information.

"The receptionist freaked-out when I told her I was a draft evader," said Barry.

The government was just as confused about the proceedings as she was, said Barry.

Mistake

He made a mistake, however, by giving his name.

He was only curious about the amnesty program, not ready to be the first to try it. After he gave his name, the U.S. Attorney's office could have phoned the Selective Service office for information on Barry. . . or in this case, lack of it.

"I cut my throat right there," said Barry.

U.S. Attorney James L. Browning Jr. was confused about the new amnesty program, too.

Barry said he and Browning practically finished reading Ford's plan together.

After reading the plan and talking for awhile, Barry walked out of Browning's office. Browning said he would contact him.

When Browning contacted Barry again, he gave him hope.

Under For's amnesty program, Barry is obligated to serve 24 months of "alternate service" or face prosecution.

Six months service?

Browning has indicated that Barry may get by with six months service because he intends to return to school at SF State in the spring semester.

"I believe that Browning and the U.S. government want to be nice for public relations purposes and things like that," said Barry. "Browning sounded like a car salesman when he was first talking to me. He was just so happy.

"Maybe he thought he'd go back to Washington or something if he handled me right. I don't know."

The Selective Service has found alternative work for Barry. Monday he starts at St. Vincent de Paul in the City. Barry describes it as a "Catholic Salvation Army."

He will be labeling and organizing merchandise for $2.00 an hour.

Reverend Cecil Williams of Glide Memorial Church (Barry appeared on his New Vibrations TV show last Sunday.) and some of Barry's friends have suggested that playing the the band for social functions might be an acceptable alternative service. He plans to propose this to the Selective Service.

Nixon's pardon

How does Barry view the pardon of Nixon when draft evaders are having to work under the clemency program to demonstrate their allegiance to the United States?

"I wouldn't be in this position if I had a lot of money," he said.

"The amnesty plan is a farce, it's really a bad deal," said Barry, but he realizes one alternative and he doesn't like it.

"I have to be on the outside. I cannot be behind bars."

Angela: Positions not open

Continued from front page

deed, nurtured.

"At this point in our development, we are fortunately free to examine all ideas, to challenge the conventional wisdom and to move often briskly into the realm of controversy. Yet we and our patron public seem reluctant to employ those who, by espousing unconventional or unpopular views, have become famous and controversial."

Since her failure to obtain a position here, Davis has been touring the country.

Last week Davis was in Chicago promoting her new book, *Angela Davis.*

Last Sunday Davis was at Madison Square Garden in New York speaking at a rally supporting Puerto Rico's attempt for independence. Jane Fonda was also a speaker at the rally.

The next day Davis was on the Today show, again promoting her book and telling why she is a Communist.